

DE VENENIS
OR,
A Discourse
OF
POYSONS.

THEIR
Names, Natures, & Vertues;
With their several
SYMPTOMES, PROGNOSTICKS,
and ANTIDOTES.

BY
W. R. M. D.

LONDON:
Printed for Samuel Speed, at the Rain-bow in
Fleet-street, near the Inner Temple-gate. 1663.

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DE NEVEY 121
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of
P O 20 N 2



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W. E. M. D.



TO THE
Most High and Mighty
MONARCH

The Kings most Excellent Majesty

CHARLES

The **SECOND.**

By the especiall **Grace,**
and most singularly miracu-
lous providence of **G O D,** King
of *England, Scotland, France, and*
Ireland, with the Dominions
and Territories thereunto
belonging, Defender of
the Faith, &c.

May it please your Majesty,

*Such are the froward perverse Hu-
mours and Spirits of most Men with
whom we Convers and live in these apo-
statizing*

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And in
2 Pet. 2.
10, 12, 13.

statizeing times, and last dayes describ-
ed by the * Apostles 2 Tim. 3. 4, 5.
That truth it self may not be spoken
without passing under the severest cen-
sures their Depraved Phantasies and Ima-
ginations can suggest unto them. Yet,
having that within me which is a con-
tinuall Feast, And which is sufficiently
able to Arm and Defend me from the
sharpest Arrow their malicious Tongues
can shoot and sputter against me, I shall
not forbear to testifie my joy, and congra-
tulate your Majesty's most miraculous
Restoration by this my Dedication; not-
withstanding thereby I shall only discover
a will to desire, having no skill to deserve
the least Countenance from your Majesty.
And having no better a Present at pre-
sent, nor other way to manifest that Loy-
alty which hath for many years kept me
under a Cloud, I thought better bestow a
mite, the nothing at all: not that I presume
I can add in the least to your Majesty's
Vertues, or merit by all that I can, do or
have

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have done or said, I am sufficiently sensible that when I have done and suffered to the utmost, it is but my Duty, and if your Majesty shall so far Condescend as to take the smallest Cognisance thereof, I must ever brag and boast of superlative favour and greatest honour that so mean a shrub and unworthy a subject as myself can possibly be capable of. And for such as weigh me in the false Ballance of their own Judgements to think other than my words Declare; or take me to swim down the stream of Flattery and Time-servingnesse with the major part of the World (which my Soul ever abhorred) that for secular ends and their own advantage, turn as the Weather-Cock upon a Steeple; wrong themselves more than me, who to my familiar acquaintance was ever known to be firm and true, to that of Prov. 24. 21. Manger all the Temptations which years of Calamities could force upon me; Witnesse my last Dedications to my *Quadripartite*, Intituled,

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Astrologie Restored, Published Anno
1653. At which time every one did what
seemed good in his own eyes, there being
no King in England; Though at that
same time there arose such a thing as the
Phranticke people and the giddy part of
the world esteemed equivolent to sacred
Majesty, verifying that Parable of Jo-
tham, Judg. 9. verse 14. and 15. espe-
cially (whereby your poor subjects have
been so scratch't and claw'd, that your
Majesty can hardly know them, they are
so strangely metamorphosed) Nobility
layed aside, and he that ran might read,
Prov. 28. 2. in the very frame of our
Government: And that in Psalm 12. 8.
was found true in all our streets. But
blessed be the wise Disposer of all things
that hath given us some hopes of a bles-
sing upon our Land, since we may boast of
the next words, Eccles. 10. 17. more
then any people in Christiandome, no
King for so many hundred of years in
Europe, (nay, I think I may safely say,

in

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in the whole world) is lineally Descended from Nobles, say Kings, As ours. Let us therefore remember that truth, 1 Sam. 13.

23. And to follow the Command of the HOLY-GHOST, Eccle. 10. 30. That Job's Reprehension, Job 34. 18. may never rise up against us more. For since there is no Power but of GOD, Rom. 13. 12, 3. v. 5. & 1 Pet. 2. 13. And therefore we are enjoined to be obedient; much more is our engagement thereunto when there is so apparent an Hand of Divine Providence, Justice, Goodness, most singularly and miraculously shown in the Restoration and establishing of your Majesty over us, even in a time when there was, in all Human Probability, no hopes; that so we might see the Finger of the LORD, and that it was he only that could redeem us out of the Egyptian Bondage and Slavery we groaned under; And by such * unlikely means; By the struggling and striving of a few Ambitious Spirits, that were blinded therewith, so that they

A 4

knew

* For in humane Reason, Fleetwood, who was Generall, and Commanded all the Forces, should have imployed them for his Brother Rich. P. Establishment (his ends being bound up also in his) then for the pulling of him down. Which was the ruine of both.

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know not where their own safety lay,
 was this happy birth occasioned; And,
 † Pſal. 118²³ which is most of all, without the least
 Matth. 21⁴² Bloodshed. This is † marvellous in our
 * And not eyes, and should be for a perpetuall joy
 to be pa- untous! And, Certainly, GOD doth
 raleld in never worke any extraordinary worke,
 any Story but to some extraordinary end, which
 Sacred or we have as much reason to expect, as any
 prophane. people under heaven, if our sins and
 Which wantonnesse under so great mercies pre-
 miraculous providēce vent not. For, we see and know, that
 me thinks, should
 silence & since the rising of so glorious a Sun as
 quiet the your Majesty in our Hemisphere, all the
 Tongues mists of Disorder, Confusion, Discord
 and Spirits and Tronble which over spread us, And
 of all those dark and horrid fears of perpetuall
 Rebells. Warr, Dissention, Desolation and De-
 struction, as Mists and Foggs upon the
 Soules and Spirits of good Men, are
 wholly Dissipated and Dispersed; So that
 we hope to have Peace and Righteousness
 upon their true and Right Basis to all
 Generations settled. And, as we doubt
 not

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but it will be your Princely care in these more weighty matters; So we can no less then daily expect a Rectification of other abuses, And a perfect Cure of other evils which are Epidemically Reigning among us. As, to trouble your Majesty but with the mention of * one, And that is, the more then ordinary abuse of **THAT MOST NOBLE ART OF PHISICK**, by Illiterates, Quackes, Mountebancks, and Empiricks, that have been, are, and will be, if not prevented, the Ruine of more of your Majesty's Loyall and Faithfull Subjects, then either the Sword or Plague. The Imployment is Weighty, Difficult,

* All-though we might mind your Majesty of an Infinite many more. Yet we shall only hint at one, which makes divers of your Majesty's suffering Subjects & Servants, sick at the very Heart.

That they must be still equally sufferers now under your Majesty's Just Power and Government, as formerly under Oppressours; Because Mamon the God of the World is not their friend so much as such who have been your Majesties Enemies. And therefore their interest in friends (as friends go now) is as slender. And, although, I, for my own part, can plead no merit, Loyalty being my Dury; Yet, if your Majesty would be pleased to take notice of such who have been wholly ruined by the fall of your Majesty's Father of Glorious Memory, (as I have been for one) to whom my Father was not only a Servant, both in the Bed-Chamber and Privy-Chamber, but also to your Majesty's Royall Grandfather all his Reign in England, And likewise **TO YOUR MAJESTY WHILST PRINCE**, that we be kept from Ruine, it will be the Highest peice of Kingly bounty imaginable;

and

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and of greater Importance then most of the world are capable either to apprehend or believe. As our Learned Father of Physicians **HIPPOCRATES** most excellently shewes in Aphorism Sect. 1. Aphorif. 1. Where he sayes, Ο Βι^{ος} Βραχύς η Νέχρη μακρά, ο δὲ κατὰς οὗτος, η δὲ πῶτα σθαλέρη, η δὲ κρίσις χαλεπή. Δοί τ' ἔμενεν ταυτον παρίχων τα δέοντα ποιέοντα, ἀλλὰ καὶ τ' νοσίουτα, καὶ οὗτ' παριόντας, καὶ τὰ ἔχοντες.

Therefore, as he also very well observes, Lib. De Lege, He that will be a Physician, Horum omnium Compotem esse debere. φύσις, διαδασκαλίας, γρηγορ. or, as in Lib. De Decent. Habitu, it is exprest in short, Medico futuro necessaria sunt φύσις, σοφία, & τὸ κρι^ν; Natura, Doctrina, seu Scientia Doctrina Comparata, & usus, seu exercitatio. For, such indeed are worthily called Physicians, that are both learned and skilfull, and none else. But, that which must give life unto all (according to Hippocrates) is, A Naturall Inclination, Ingenuity, Wit, Phansie, and Aptnesse

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Aptness to Learn, sufficient Reason, Judgment, Memory, Ex quo vis ligno non fit Mercurius, Every one thus endued, is not fit to make a Scholler, neither are all Schollers fit to be Phisicians. What is sayed of all Disciplines

**Tu nihil invita dices faciesve
Minerva,**

Is likewise verifed in Phisick, in a Phisician chiefly. And that withall, he have a sharp apprehension to discover what will be the event of this, or that, and by the Signes, to discern even hidden Distempers before there be the least appearance of them; As also to know the Causes, Indications and Method to be followed in the Cure.

In all which, that a Phisician may be the more compleat, It is most requisite he be well Learned in these Seven Particulars.

I. LANGUAGE or Knowledge of the Tongues, especially Latine and Greek, that he may the better understand the vast Labours and Volumes of our
*Anti-

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• Among which, the chiefest are, Hippocrates, Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Galen, Aræus, Rhus Ephesus,

* Antients; and † Neotericks, and, if they had || Hebrew & Arabick it were not amiss, since many old Writers also, wrote in those Tongues; And, Translations, many times, vastly vary from the original Copies, whereby many mistakes and much mischief is occasioned.

Paulus Aeginetus, Oribasius, Aetius, Trallianus, Philaretus, Theophilus, Nicolas Mirepsus, Actuarius, Archegenus, Appollonius, &c. which wrote in Greeke,

† Donatus Antonius ab Altomari, Alexander Massarius, Amatus Lucitanus, Aurelius Cornelius Celsus, Guilielmus Rondeletius, Bernardus Gordonius, Vitorinus Trincavellus, Nicholas Piso, Carolus Piso, Hieronimus Mercurialis, Petrus Forestus, Joannes Crato, Joannes Baptista Montanus, Felix Platerus, Hercules de Saxonia, Joannes Fernelius, Leonhartus Fuchsius, Duncanus Liddellius, Joannes Riolanus, Mathew De Gradibus, Vidus Vidius, Valescus De Taranta, Benedictus Vitorinus Faentinus, Nicholas Florentinus, Julius Alexandrinus, Valesius, Christophorus A vega, Thomas A vega, Ludovicus Mercatus, Guallerus Bruel, Zacutus Lucitanus, Joannes Heurnius, Daniel Sennertus, Paracelsus, Van Helmont, Lazarus Riverius, Capiuaccius, Stockerus, Weirus, &c.

|| Rhasis, Mesues, Alsaharawius (or Albucasses. as some call him) Avicenna, Averroes, Avenzoar, Serapio, Haly Abbas, Haly Rhodaban, Rabbi Moyses, &c.

2. PHILOSOPHY, That so, he may know the subject on which he is to work, mans Body; with all its parts, the Elements, Humours, Spirits, the uses and temperament of every part, the Animal faculties and functions, That diseas-

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es may the better be discovered, with their severall Causes, And Signes both Diagnosticks and Prognosticks, And the right Method of Cure, which is the end of Physicke; To know how to order, rectifie and præscribe, according to the present Condition, Constitution, and Temper of the Patient, what may prevent further evils, Conserve health where it is, and restore it where it is lost,

So that without Philosophy a man can never be a good Physician; Quod enim optimus Medicus, idem est & Philosophus, Galen proves in a peculiar Book by it self. For, ubi desinit Physicus, incipit Medicus. As Aristotle well observes.

3. LOGICKE is Requisite for a Physician (Logismos est actus rei in Hominem) And is, indeed, the first in order of all Arts: for, the λογισμός, in the thing, must needs be before γνωσις in it. Γνωσις enim est actus rei ab Homine, in Hominem. Without which Discipline, he can never be able to give a perfect Definition of any Disease, or Symptome

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Symptome of a Disease, much lesse a reason why it is so.

4. ASTRONOMY, for, the knowledge of the Ascensions, Culminations, and settings of the Stars, with their Right, and oblique Ascensions, severall Positions and Declinations, is, also, of great and eminent use. And for the knowledge of the severall Quarters of the year, and such like; But, especially, (as **SENNERTUS** thinks who is the **PRINCE OF OUR NEOTERICK PHISICIANS**) As it is an help, furtherance, and introduction to **ASTROLOGY**

The 5th. and most necessary Discipline of all the rest. Not as it is commonly praised (and indeed, abused) by broaken Mechanicks, and Illiterate Novices (And hath beē of late years, when every one did what seemed best in his own eyes) bringing shame and contempt upon that Noble and worthy Art, which, because (as the Learned know) it is of excellent use in Phisicke, they under that Colour, Deceive men of their monyes, and foo
them

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them out of their lives, There being more
Empericall Impostors pretending to
Astrology, that are very Ideots,
Cheats, Illiterate, and of the vulgar sort;
Then of any other kind whatsoever,
(which abuse, it could be wished, your
Majesty would likewise Amend, and re-
strain this their Licentiousnesse, which on
every Post and Piller through all the
streetes of this City of LONDON,
(wherein notwithstanding there is a
COLLEDGE OF ABLE
AND LEARNED PHYSI-
CIANS) they publish not only to the
seducing, but ruinating of many of your
Majesties poore Subjects.

I say, it is not this I allow, or speak for,
in this place; but the Pure Astrology
of the Antients, without which, Hippo-
crates and Galen accompted a Phisi-
an a foole; Advising men not to trust
themselves or their lives in such mens
hands. And without which, Avicenna
accompted them Butchers, rather than
Physicians; Homicidas Medicos A-
strologiae Ignaros. And Thurnel-
terus,

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serus, Paracelsus, with others, will admit of no Phisician without it; Medicus sine Cœli peritia nihil est. Many Phisicians, I know, are of the Contrary Opinion; But, as, the one is too nice, the other is too remiss. To mediate, therefore, between both, I shall, in short, give your Majesty, what may justly be sayed for it; In these two propositions. 1. Whosoever is ignorant of the Causes of the Alterations of the temperatures of mens bodies, by which Diseases are occasioned, must needs be ignorant in the Cure, and of that which much conduces and helps thereunto. But mens Bodies alter in their tēperatures with the seasons, which change according to the Motions and Places of the severall Constellations and Cœlestiall bodies, whence follow many Infirmities and Diseases. Ergo, whosoever is ignorant of Astrology, that is, that do not know the Influencies of the Stars, which cause Diseases, and alter our Temperatures, are ignorant of the Cure. And therefore that Astrology is necessary to be known by all such as practice Physicke, will not be denyed. For

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For so Hippocrates stilly maintaines,
in Lib. De Aëre, Aqua & Locis; And
therefore concludes (in many parts of
his workes) that Man who is ignorant
in the Natures and Virtues of the Cæle-
stiall Bodies, is blind and in the Darke.
Referring all Alterations in our Bodies
and Diseases, to the Stars and mutati-
ons of the Moon. So doth Galen
throughout all his workes, especially in
Lib. 3. De Diebus Decretoriis, Cap:
3, 4, & 5. &c. Secondly, whatsoever
discovereth unto us the state and Crisis
of an acute disease, And is the only true
and exact way to the knowledge thereof,
is fit to be studied & known by all Phy-
sicians. Eut Astrology, and it only,
by the Knowledge of the Motions, Na-
ture, Positions, and influencies of the
Moon, discovers unto us the true Crisis
in all sharp and violent Diseases (as is
abundantly shewed by Galen in his
Bookes, De Diebus Decretoriis, &
De Crisibus, Avicenna, Lib. 4. Fen. 2.
Tract. 2.

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Tract. 2. Cap. 2. Joannes Fernelius,
Lib. 2. De Abditis Rerum Causis,
Cap. 10. Daniel Sennertus, Pract.
Med. Lib. 3. Part. 3. Cap. 12. Et in
Methodo Discendi Medecinam, & in
Institutionibus, &c. And others) Ergo,
Astrology and the Nature, Motions, In-
fluencies, &c. of the Sun, Moon, and
Starrs, are requisite to be studied and
known by all Physicians. And; in
Acute Diseases follow the Moon; So
do Chronick, the Course of the Sun;
As common experience evinceth us: And
it is daily seen that Quartain Agues be-
gin with the Autumnal Equinoctial, and
end in the Vernal. Wherefore, Avicenna
Ascribeth Health to the fortunate Starrs,
And sickness to the unfortunate; In
Contic. Part. 1. Text 104. Nay, Para-
cellus, De Podagra, Ascribes more to
Starrs, then Humours, stily affirming
the Constellation alone, may be a cause of
Diseases, without the mediation of any
Humours at all; Instancing in Luna-
ticks,

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icks; which Distemper, As Reason, and
Common Experience coinceith, followeth
the Course of the Moon. As I have noted
in my Astrology Restored, Lib. 1.
Cap. 4. And in divers places of my
Mel Medicorum.

* A Book
yet in ma-
nuscript,
and not
condemn-
ed to be
preſt.

Neither is it my Opinion only, that
Astrology should be well studied and
known by all that practice Physick, to
instruct them in the Nature of Diseases,
their Causes, finding out their true Crises
(which can no otherwise, with Certainty,
be Discovered) And other most necessary
things, conducible to the perfecting of
the Cure; But also, over and above
those Authors before mentioned, it is
the Advice of Joannes Crato, Joannes
Picinus, Joannes Hollurtus, Antoni-
us Mizaldus, Joannes Bodinus, Ber-
nardus Gordonius, Magniaus, and
infinite others, that they be all Astrolo-
gers.

Wherefore, since I have written more
largely hereof in a Treatise called

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Tract. 2. Cap. 2. Joannes Fernelius,
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gers.

Wherefore, since I have written more
largely hereof in a Treatise called

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* A small
Tract not
yet pub-
lished.

* *Flagellum Empericorum, I shall, of this Point, add no more, at present: But proceed to the sixth thing requisite for a Physician, which is CHYMISTRY with the KNOWLEDGE OF METALLS, STONES, &c. To know how to distinguish between the true Stones, Metalls, &c. from what are adulterate and false; And, when need Requires to joyn Chymical with Galenical medicines in their proper places, times, and with parties and Bodies convenient. For, a little Chymistry may serve the best and greatest Physician. I know Paracelsus, Crollius, Hartmanus, Quercetanus, Severinus, Leucostavius, Ravelascus, Van Helmont & his Expositors, with all the Brethren of the Rosy-Cross, And other Sectarists in Physick, stiffly maintain it is the only thing a Phylician is to busie his head about, that none can be perfect, nor Cure effected without it, that it is all in all, &c. But Joannes Crato, Thomas Erastus*

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of Erastus, Joannes Fernelius, Daniel
Sennertus, and others of the more
Rationall and Methodicall Physi-
cians, are of the contrary opinion.
And, although Paracelsus, ostentati-
ously, boasts himself a Monarch in Phys-
ick, triumphing over Hippocrates
and Galen, as Infants, affirming he did
thereby, more famous cures, then all the
Galenists in Europe besides; Yet Era-
scus, thus accompts him but an Impostor, an
Imperick, an Heretick, affirming him
may do the same in Physick, which Luther
did in Divinity: That he was a drunkē
Rogue, a base Fellow, a Magician, ha-
ving the Devil for his Master, Devills
for his familiar Companions, And what
he did, was by the help of the Devil. In
this word, as none will or can deny, Chymi-
stry to be of great use in the practice of
Physick rightly prepared, and fitly apply-
ed; So must they likewise, that are Ra-
tionall, confess, that the rejecting of
all other medicines, Admiring the Large

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Encomiums of their Aurum Potabile's, Elixers of Life, Quintessence's, Panacea's, and universal medicines, and the like, using these only, without any Judgement, Art, Method, As Women do Receipts, because they hear they are good for such a Disease, is a madness; rendering such Practitioners rather Quacks, and Empericks, then Rationall Physicians.

Lastly, a Physician SHOULD KNOW THE VEGETABLES AND PLANTS *that are to be used, at least the chiefest and most effectuall, And their virtues, &c.*

And thus (may it please your Majesty, if such as dare to adventure the Practice of Physick be not endued, And are unable to give an accompt, workeman like of their Actions, where the lives of your Majesties poor Subjects lye at stake, They are to be accompted rather Cheats, and Murderers, And ought to be proceeded against

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against according to Law. Such there-
fore, may, by this Treatise, do more hurt,
then good. Will your Majesty therefore
be graciously pleased to cause such whol-
some Statutes as are provided in that
Case already, to be put in execution; And
where they are defective, they may be sup-
plied and amended as to your Grave
Wisdom shall be thought fit. That so
every one may abide in the Calling
wherein he is called; The Divine not
intrenching on the Physicians, nor the
Lay-man on either, nor the Chyrur-
gion on the Apothecarie's, nor the
Apothecary on the Chyrurgion's, nei-
ther both or either, on the Doctors; As
they too frequently take the liberty and
boldnesse, now, to do, even in this City of
London, in the face of the Colledge of
Physicians to their great shame: That
every thing may be done decently and
in order. That the GOD of order,
may blesse us, and Confusion be wholly
banished from among us. Which is the

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*Hearty Prayer of him who casts these his
unworthy Labours at your Majesty's feet,
And is, As ever,*

From my aboad in

London

Die 2th. 26. Oth.

bris, 1660.

Your Majesty's

most Loyall

And Obedient

Subject

William Ramesey.

TO THE
JUDICIOUS
AND
INGENIOUS
READERS.

Reader,

I Desire thee to take notice that this Piece at the first was intended only as a Digression in another Discourse, viz. in a System and body of *Physicke*, which for my own recreation and pleasure, I have, at spare times, Compiled. And being more then ordinary provoked by divers of my Acquaintance and Familiars to publish it as well for the benefit of others, as my self. I have, for severall years, notwithstanding, resisted

To the Judicious and

sisted their Importunities, being
Conscious to my self, it is not hand-
led, neither can be, by me, fitting the
worthinesse of the Subject, or to be
exposed to publick view. But, at
length I have adventured, being
prevailed with by them, especially
by my most Constant, Faithfull, An-
tient, and Beloved Friend FERDI-
NANDO GORGES Esq; whom I
am willing to pleasure in an higher
Nature, then my Tongue, Labours,
or Pen are able to expresse: As well
for his manifold Virtues, wherein as
a Starr of the first magnitude, he far
outshines infinite multitudes in his
Spheare; As, for that Ancient Ac-
quaintance and Friendship which
hath reciprocally passed between us
for above these Twenty years, even
ever since we were Youth together
at Schooles; But especially, for that
his affections and love to all manner
of Learning is unparallel, which will

not

Ingenious Readers,

not only be his fame here, but eternall * Glory hereafter. If it be not so full and satisfactory, as might be, perhaps, expected; Know, that it was written in the year 1656. in the Nature of a Digression, with not the least alteration, save only I added the first part of Poysons in General, and divided the whole into *Parts*, *Divisions*, and *Sections*. It was extorted, as it were, out of my Hands. And therefore when it comes into thine, have the more favourable construction of it; And if it be imperfect, let it be hid by thy perfections. And let thy Ingenuity pity it that it came out before it's time, like *Pharo* having given *Zarah* the slip, And so, I fear, many faults are therein, likewise overslips, which, I doubt not, but the Judicious will overlook, and impute rather to those hasty Midwives, my friends, then to me. In the next, I'll promise thee amends.

* For what ever our Virtues & Knowledges are here they will be perfected hereafter, and that according to the measure we now enjoy.

The

To the Judicious and

sisted their Importunities, being
Conscious to my self, it is not hand-
led, neither can be, by me, fitting the
worthinesse of the Subject.

FOXING AND. BAD. PRINT
MAKES. SEVERAL
PAGES. APPEAR BLUR
IN THIS BOOK.

ever since we were Youth together
at Schooles, But especially, for that
his affections and love to all manner
of Learning is unparallel, which will

not

Ingenious Readers.

not only be his fame here, but eternall * Glory hereafter. If it be not so full and satisfactory, as might be, per-
spected; Know, that it was
in the year 1656. in the Na-

tion, with not the
save only I added

Poysons in General,

the whole into Parts,

Sections. It was ex-

me, out of my Hands.

when it comes into

more favourable con-

and if it be imperfect,

by perfection. And

it is pity it that it

it's time, like *Thore*

Arak the slip, And so,

faults are therein, like

slips, which, I doubt not,

but the Judicious will over see, and

impute rather to those hasty Mid-

wives, my friends, then to me. In the

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ledges are
here they
will be
perfected
hereafter,
and that
according
to the
measure
we now
enjoy.

PRINT

CURRED

To the Judicious and

sisted their Importunities, being
Conscious to my self, it is not hand-
led, neither can be, by me, sitting the
worthinesse of the Subject, or to be
exposed to publick view. But, at
length I have adventured, being
prevailed with by them, especially
by my most Constant, Faithfull, An-
tient, and Beloved Friend **F E R D I-
N A N D O G O R G E S E**sq; whom I
am willing to pleasure in an higher
Nature, then my Tongue, Labours,
or Pen are able to expresse: As well
for his manifold Virtues, wherein as
a Starr of the first magnitude, he far
outshines infinite multitudes in his
Spheare; As, for that Ancient Ac-
quaintance and Friendship which
hath reciprocally passed between us
for above the ~~se~~ Twenty years, even
ever since we were Youths together
at Schoole; But especially, for that
his affections and love to all manner
of Learning is unparallel, which will

not

Ingenious Readers,

not only be his fame here, but eternall * Glory hereafter. If it be not so full and satisfactory, as might be, perhaps, expected; Know, that it was written in the year 1656, in the Nature of a Digression, with not the least alteration, save only I added the first part of Poysons in General, and divided the whole into *Parts*, *Divisions*, and *Sections*. It was extorted, as it were, out of my Hands. And therefore when it comes into thine, have the more favourable construction of it; And if it be imperfect, let it be hid by thy perfections. And let thy Ingenuity pity it that it came out before it's time, like *Pharo* having given *Zarah* the slip, And so, I fear, many faults are therein, like-wise, overslips, which, I doubt not, but the Judicious will oversee, and impute rather to those hasty Midwives, my friends, then to me. In the next, I'll promise thee amendments.

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The

To the Judicious and

The Subject on which it discourses is Of Poysons, a Doubtful & a Dangerous Subject. Dangerous, as the very word imports. Doubtful, so that few Authours have Defined or Explained sufficiently what Poyson is. Cardan, with others, says, that is Poyson which hath an Aptness to do us much mischief by an occult quality; Lib. 1. De Venenis, Cap. 1. & Cap. 4. And Avicenna 2. Prim. Doct. 2. Cap. 15. Says it is that which corrupts Mans Complexion, not only by quality, but propriety. Others think, that only to be Poyson, that immediately destroyes, and kills. But, such are in an error so to imagine; for there are some Poysons, that only extreamly hurt, but kill not; As *Pruna Insania*, and such like, which you will meet with, that makes Men mad, mopish, & foolish for a time; As also such as cause Epilepsies, Convulsions, &c. others, again, will admit of hardly any thing, to be nominated

te d

Judicious Readers.

ted Poyson, because many things that are so esteemed may be eaten, in a small quantity, without any hurt, As *Nux Vomica*, which as *Tabernaemontanus* observes, *Lib. 3. Cap. 14.* That a Drachm will only intoxicate the brain, but two ounces immediately kills. And the seeds of *Palma Christi* of *America* kills, as *Costerus* notes in *Comment. Mesu*, if three be but taken, but less he thinks may be eaten without any great damage. Many such like Poysons you will meet with in the Discourse it self; Wherefore, some Conclude them, I say, not to be Poysons; or, if so, that all other things, as meat, and drink, which hurt, being taken in excessse are likewise as bad Poysons. *Galen* also, Promiscuously using the word *δυνασμενα* and *δολησιμα*, in many places of his works, hath occasioned some to ranck Purging Medicines among Poysons; in regard they kill as well
as

To the Judicious and

as others, if they be taken in excess; as also divers other Medicines, nay and Cordials, if not rightly and duly administred, as Bezoar, Safron, and the like. *Βανθιμα*, are such as although they sometimes kill; yet they are at other times, when rightly used, helpfull to the Body. *Δαναϊσφιλα*; on the other side are Deadly Poyson, and such as never help, but ever kill and prove destructive. The former hurts only accidentally, as it is erroneously administred, &c. But the latter offends in the whole kind, and is to be accompted Poyson. For that, and that only is to be indeed so esteemed (as may be collected from *Cardan* and *Avicenna* before quoted) that hath an occult, malignant, and venomous quality, peculiarly offending Mans Body, whether it may be used in Physick sometimes (as *Opium*, *Mandrake*, *Hemban*, which have, together with their narcotick quality,

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a peculiar venomous property also, as will be shewed beneath) or no. But Purges; Bezoar, Safron, and other Cordials, do not thus offend in the whole kind; but by accident taken in excess; And therefore, falsely reckoned among Poysons. Again, the *Idiosyncrasis*, and custom of some Men, may make Poyson to be food, and hinder the operation thereof. How could it be possible, else, for those recorded by *Agricola*, and *Sanbarolitanus*, to drink whole pounds of *Argent Vive* without any hurt? or those people in *Thrace* to eat whole handfulls of *White Hellebor*, as *Theophrastus* notes? Or him in *Mercurialis*, that could eat thirty drachms of *Hamlock* at a time without any damage, & yet all Authours conclude it a dangerous Poyson? or the *Turks*, who, as *Georgius Agricola* observes, familiarly eat of *Musc*

Vo.

To the Judicious and

Vomica without the least prejudice, of which, as was said, according to *Tabernemontanus*, two ounces is rank Poyson, &c. But such like passages as these, are ~~neerly~~ Cited in our subsequent discourse, too tedious here to recite. Whence, it is apparent, that, whatsoever *Averroes Lib. De Theriaca, Cap. 2.* *Jacobus Grevinus, Lib. 1. De Venenis, Cap. 1.* And others endeavour to maintain to the contrary, Poyson may become food; and Men may, by little and little accustoming themselves to the eating of it, become, as *Mithredates*, Poyson-proof. And I my self knew a Gentleman about the late Kings Court, who would familiarly eat Toades, raw as he found them, without the least Inconveniency, to himself, being rather nutriment unto him, admitting of perfect Concoction, as appeared by the death

Ingenious Readers.

of such Women whom he knew.
And Cardan Confidently averts,
he knew one that did usually
feed upon Spiders. So we find Fal-
lopius, *De Simplicibus* cap. 48. Men-
tioning a fellow whom he sayes he
saw eat on ounce of Scamony at
once without having so much as a
stool after it. But Auhours are full
of suchlike relations not to be derid-
ed, unlesse we resolve to render our
selves ridiculous. So that then, we
see, by what hath been said, that
Poysons are of different Natures.
Some, if eaten, by degrees, will be-
come nutritive. Some, retaining
both a Poysonous, and medecinall
faculty; As those which may be
taken in a small quantity, without
prejudice. And some absolutely
venemous, ever prejudiciall and
mortall, & *tota ipsorum substantia*
aliena est à natura nostra; never
being

To the *Judicious* and

being capable of nourishing, or helping us : As you will find in this Treatise. Of all which, we are, especially to beware : since, many times, people unawares, have been, thereby, not only injured, but absolutely destroyed. For the prevention of which, I thought it necessary to give a short description of their severall kinds of Poysons, their Nature, Signes, Diagnosticks, Prognosticks and Antidotes. And for the better avoiding those Horrid Mischiefes which I have known occasioned by the unadvised, and ignorant rash actions of *Empericks*, and *Intruding Practitioners* in the Art of Physick. Which, we hope, the *Judicious* and *Ingenious*, are so sensible of ; As that they will make it their endeavour in their severall places, to rectifie and a-
mend

Ingenious Readers.

mend, by discountenancing and
suppressing of them; And that I
shall not need to add any more, but
that I am and shall be, so long,

Die hⁿⁱ 27^o 09bris
1660.

Thy Servant

W. R.

READERS.

TO
62

TO THE MORE
IMPRUDENT
AND
RURAL
READERS.

THe more Prudent and Judicious
sort of Men, will not be much
Concerned in what I shall, in this Epistle
deliver; Being, for the most part,
already, Convinced of the Truth thereof.
But, of this sort, there are but a few; It
is to the major part of our little world,
Therefore, I address my words at present.
Of whom, many, if not most, will,
know, Conclude, they may, with this
Tract, be able to Cure themselves and o-
ther of what Poyson soever they have
taken

and Rurall Readers.

taken ; But, they will find themselves deceived ; for although I have indeed, to their Capacities, shewed how many severall wayes they may, not only be prejudiced, but also destroyed ; Yet the Cures and Antidotes, are beyond the Sphear of their Capacities ; For if all the Physick books in the world should be Englished unto them, there would still be a necessity of having Able and Learned Physicians, that can, by severall signes discover the Causes and Nature of the Maladys, And thence, know how to administer a proper Agent to the Patient, for effecting the Cure. Which, the vulgar, being ignorant, can never be Capable of. For, it is not the knowing of medicines only, that will make them Practitioners, for then, An Apothecary were most probable to make the best Physician ; But, how rightly, to apply and administer the Remedy, the Disease, Cause, Constitution, Temperature, Age, Sex, and other Accidents, Customes, &c. of the Patient being Considered.

To the more Imprudent

Moreover, To Practise out of Books
merely, As many Gentlemen, and Gentle-
women, And all Empericks and ignorant
Traditioners do, is extreemly pernicious,
without good Advice: For many times
Death and Destruction follow thereupon,
as daily examples evince us; Amatus
Lucitanus tell us Cent. 2. Curat. 33.

(a) Juvi-
nis quidam
cum scabie
universum
eius Corpus
occupante
fadametur,
exunguento
cui Arseni-
cum mix-
tum erat
prater me-
dicorum
consilium
se illeaverit
eumq; in
lecto de-
cumbentem
mortuum
domestici
invenierunt.

(a) Of a Young Man of his Acquaint-
ance, thus meeting with a Receipt of
an Unguent against the Itch, where-
with he was much molested, with-
out further advice, anointing him-
self all over with the same, which,
having a considerable quantity of
Arsnick in it, a thing whose virtue
and force he was ignorant off, was
thereby killed, instead of being Cur-
ed, and lying down to sleepe, never
awoake more. An other, likewise, is
mentioned by Franciscus Valeriola,
in his Observations, who having met
with a small Tract of the prayse of Hel-
lebor, would needs practise upon himself,

And

and Rurall Readers.

And so, mistaking 3j for Dj. would have been Poysoned, had not other occasions accidentally prevented, And Zacutus Lucitanus, Lib. 2. Prax. Admirand. Observat. 141. Mentions one of a hot and dry Temperature that put himself in to the hand, of an Eminent Emperick, for esteem and name among the Rurall of the world, by reason of his gray haire and Age, his boasting vaunts, & the like; was by the unadvisedness of this Quzck (applying contrary medicines to his condition) so tormented with intollerable paines, Continuall Watchings, whereby his malady was increased, so that from a languishing Condition, Death, in a few dayes, followed. Whence, the aforementioned Valeriola affirms out of Damascen. 2. And 3. Aphoris. (b) That to work out of Books, without knowledge, a good Wit and Judgement, is most perilous; Wherefore we admonish Men to beware; For, how rash and unadvised a thing it is to

(b) Operari ex libris absque cognitione & solerti ingenio, periculosum est, unde monemur quam incipidum scriptis Autoribus credere, quod hic jao did eis peri. u'o.

To the more Imprudent

believe the writings of the Learned, or, to take all upon Trust, without Art, Reason, Judgement, may appear by this Patient. *And Penotus concludes,* in *Præfat. Nar. Med.*

(c) In
libellis que
vulgo ver-
santur a-
pud litera-
tos incuti-
ores multa.

(c) Many things are found written in our Books, which to the ignorant Reader may seem excellent Remedies, But when they come to use them, they oftentimes, find themselves deceived, and take Poyson instead of Physick. *Thus did that Titular Physician in the afore mentioned Zacutus Lucitanus, Lib. Citat. Observat. 143. Kill himself, trying Conclusions on his own Body; If, therefore, these Cheats, be ignorant in their own Condition, how much more in others? But, how can it be otherwise, being ignorant in those seven Doctrines and Disciplines mentioned in the Epistle Dedicatory.*

Yet there are some who do not forbear to vindicate these Idiots. Affirming them so carefull, Cautious, and Conscientious,

as

and Rurall Readers.

as that they will give nothing but what is safe; And if it do no good, will do no hurt; Have been of long experience, and known to have cured many, of divers Maladies, &c. I Answer; As to their Carefulnesse, Cautiousness, and Conscientiousnesse in their Practice, which the ignorant fancy to themselves, is ridiculous, and Repugnant to common sense; For how can any Man be Carefull, or Cautious, in what he knows not? will all the Care, and Circumspection in the world availe; when they know not what to take care of, nor what to avoid? Care, and Cautiousnesse, consist not in administering that which they call safe and good medicines, such as, in themselves, because, if they do no good, will not poyson or kill the Patient; But in prescribing such as may take off the Cause of the Malady, and may suite with the Disease, the Constitution, Age, Sex, Temperature, &c. of the Patient. And, if in these, he be ignorant, And of them knowes not how to judge;

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judge; his Care and Cautiousnesse is a non ens: And, Consequently, to affirm, him, then, Conscientious, is Nonsense: For if he had any thing of Conscience, he would not dare to meddle with what he knowes not, especially where the life of Man is concerned, and at stake.

Neither can he be sayed to have experience, and to have cured Any: much less many of Divers Maladies. This Conception arises from a praved Imagination of the vulgar; who, being Ignorant, can not judge either of Causes, means, or effects; But, falsely, take the event, to be the effect of their medicines; Because an Ignorant boasting Quack (which hath only a few Receipts, that have been recommended for good medicines (and perhaps they are so) which he uses at adventure, and a like to all infirmities, Temperatures, Ages and Conditions) gives a medicine to a sick Party, And he afterwards mends and recovers, All his Relations and ignorant Acquaintance

and Rurall Readers.

ance, presently conclude it was the Em-
perick's Physick availed, and produced
this effect: when, for ought they, or their
Mountebanck can tell, the Patients
own Nature wrought out the violence of
the Disease, and so Recovered; Or per-
haps it was the wholsom and proper
Physick he took before, from some Rati-
onall Physician that took off the Cause,
and was the Introducer of his Recovery,
although, at the present, it could not be
so apparently discerned: And being im-
patient of Health, took the Advice of
the Ignorant Practitioner (as many people
too frequently do) And then attribute all
to that, it being the last thing he took.

Or, to speak the best of this kind of
mad Practise; If the Emperick were
instrumentall of the sick parties Restau-
ration; (As, it is not impossible for them
to hit upon the right means, sometime
or other) yet it was but by chance, acci-
dentally; for he can neither describe the
Disease offending, nor the Cause introdu-
cing

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* Fubrum
sanitatem
fecisse ac-
cidens est,
quoniam
non est
aptus ad
faciendum
sanitatem
Faber, sed
Medicus.
Aristor.
Metaph. 3.

cing it, or the reasons either why it works
such symptoms in this party, or why he
prescribed such a Remedy. So that, Al-
though he did the Cure, he can * not say
he did it; because he knew not what he
did; And therefore he cannot be said
to have experience; For, as Aristotle
rightly teacheth, Metaph. Lib. 1. Ex-
perientia singularium, Ars univer-
salium cognitio est. Much lesse when
not once in a thousand times he hits the
mark, happens on the right Disease,
Temperature, Constitution, and Con-
dition of the Patient that suits with his
Receipts.

If Receipts, alone, were sufficient to
make a Physician; An Apothecary
were the likeliest man to become the best
Physician, having the Receipts of many
Learned Physicians sent daily unto him;
But, as the Bodies, Conditions, and Acci-
dents usually differ, so that divers medi-
caments are, accordingly, prescribed; so
will it be requisite to know, first, where
th

and Rurall Readers.

they shall meet with Patiēts in all respects
suitable to those for which they were first
prescribed, before they, with any certainty,
use them again. Nay, and sometimes
they will find such intricate Causes,
Symptomes, and Affections, as will puzzle
and put the best Physician to a stand.
I have Sennertus that Famous Neote-
rick Philosopher and Physician, Con-
fesses of himself Institut. Med. Lib. 2.
Part. 3. Cap. 9. ubi agit De Epilepsia,
who notwithstanding was the great Re-
storer of the Art of Physick to the whole
world. So doth Montanus ut testatur
Erastus, Part. 4. Disput. Contr. Para-
cell. Victorinus Trincavellus, a fa-
mous Venetian Doctor, as you may see in
his Counsells, Consil. 15. and 16.
Together with Faloppius, and Francan-
zanus, two Learned Physicians, being
all three conferred with, at one time, a-
bout one and the same matter, gave each
of them their severall opinions. And the
same Trincavel, being demanded his ad.
Vice

To the more Imprudent

vice of a young man oppressed with melancholly, confessed he was indeed melancholly, But knew not to what kind to appropriate it. Heildishem, likewise, Speciel: 2. Fol. 166. Tells us, that Paulus Regulinus, being consulted in the like case, was so confounded with a Confusion of Symptomes, that he knew not to what kind to refer it. But this is common in our daily practice.

(d) Cerebri affectiones omnes inter se valde affines esse, ita ut sapius unum alteri succedere usu quotidiano percipiamus, quod mirabilis est, pluribus eodem tempore eundem hominem affici.

Wherefore, if there be this difficulty in one Disease; what is there, think you, when there is a Complication and mixture of Distempers together, As it frequent in Affections of the Head, and Brain? For, as Marcellus Donatus, Cap. 4. De Medica Historia mirabili Lib. 2. Excellently notes, (d) Distempers of the Brain are of near affinity one with an other. And, that oftentimes, one followeth in the neck of another, as we daily see, and which is more wonderfull, Divers do *semel & simul* at one and the same

and Rurall Readers. T

same time altogether afflict one and the same Man. *Felix Platerus*, in *Ment. Conservatiōe Lib. 1.* Tells us of a Patient of his, that was molested with *Caro*, *Convulsio*, *Memoria Laesa*, & *Visus Halucinatio*, one upon the neck of an other. Also in *Lib. 1.* De *Idiotis Alienatione*, He mentions a notable man who was troubled with the *Hypochondriack* melancholly, *Palpitation* of the Heart, with divers Symptoms of the Head and Belly all together. *Joannes Montanus*, *Consil. 1281.* For the Duke of Millain, shewes, that he was troubled with a (e) *Catarh*, a Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Head, Vertigo, the Gout, And an *Hydropicall* swelling in the Leggs by interualls; And, sometimes, with most of them together. And in *Consil. 36.* He hath a Patient both molested with both the Vertigo, and Palsie at once. Likewise in *Consil. 38.* He gives his Advice of one affected with the Vertigo,

1062 (1)

Diffidat
invenit
invenit
invenit
invenit
invenit
invenit
invenit
invenit
invenit

(e) *Primo*
Diffillati-
onem Ca-
tarrh, *qua*
interdum
difficultate
anhelitus
inducit;
Affidat.
Tussicula
infectatur,
non nun-
quam etiam
podagrico
dolore affi-
citur, ac
praterea co-
demate &
tumore cru-
ri laborat
dolore etia
capitis &
vertiginis
non parum
vexatur.

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(f) Scribit
habuisse
hominem
curandam
annum sex-
agesimum
quintum
natum qui
eodem tem-
pore, Apo-
plexiam de-
bilem.

Palsiam
universalem,
& frequen-
tissimos E-
pilepsie
Paroxysmos
Pateretur.

tigo, and Cephalalgia. (f) Valescu-
also, writes that he had a Man in Cure
of 65. years of Age, who at one and the
same time was perplexed with the
weaker sort of the Apoplexy, the
universall Palsie, And the Falling-
sicknelle by fits. Joannes Crato,
Consil. 73. Lib. 7. Mentions a Woman
who with the Vertigo, was also affected
with a Delirium, Trembling of the
Heart, An universall leannesse, Con-
vulsion, Gnashing of the Teeth, with
an hurting of the Chief faculties.
Sometimes, as it were, taken with the
Catalepsie, &c. Of which, examples are
infinite.

Thus, Physicians themselves may be
sometimes Confounded with a mixture
of Symptoms, and in Complicated Me-
ladies, in their Practice of this most se-
rion and Weighty Art of Physick; How
much more, then, such as are not fitt
and made capable of so great a Fun-
ction?

and Rural Readers.

So that, then, there is no place left for such *Advent* practice, nor Colour, for their Intrusion therein: For, these things being considered, they cannot chuse but do much more hurt then good. Nay, and the meanest Capacity must needs be sensible, that if it be no more then this, it is mischief sufficient, that by taking their false medicines as they call them, & waiting for help from them, it is most commonly seen the Patient neglects to seek out after the true and right way of Recovery till it be too late; And so miserably perishes through neglect, which is as much worse, I think, as if they should give him poison to dispatch him presently.

And, thus, likewise, both Gentle, and simple, many times, kill themselves and relations by tampering with medicines from their own Receipts, and trusting to their own Judgements without the Advice of Physicians that are alone able to instruct them. As also by trying and mixing their own fancies whilst they are under

To the more Imprudent

under the Physicians hand, whereby they
Impede the operation of the right means,
and bring both shame and ignominy on
the Physician and whole Art: not like
sober, but Imprudent people; Such is their
eagernesse after Cure.

Others are so mad, as to run to Conju-
rers, Witches, Magicians, as they want
themselves, but, indeed, meere Cheats,
pretending to Cure by Words, Philters,
Charmes, Amulets, and the like De-
vices of the Devill. But all Cures
therby, if any be performed, is by the
power of the Devill, and not by any pow-
er or virtue in those conceits; As he did
delude the Pagans and Heathen our
Forefathers, making them believe, their
Gods (as Verstegan in his Antiquities
and others shew) Did this or that Cure; so
be doth these Practitioners still, and such
as give ear unto them. It is the same
evill spirit that then wrought, that now
worketh in the Hearts of the Children of
Disobedience.

I advise

and Rural Readers.

I advise, therefore, that all Christian people come out of their snares, lest they thereby hazard their Souls health for ever. Let us walk in GODS way, that professe our selves Christians, And shun the wayes of the Devil: For, if we forsake GOD, it is just with him to forsake us who are but Wormes, Job 25.6. Such as he can very well spare, and be without; He hath no need of us, that he should bear with our impieties. Why should we then seek to Angels, Saints, Devils, Magitians, Conjurers, Witches, Impostors, Empericks, Cheats, Ignoramusses, when we may walk in GODS way, by using the lawful meanes he hath appointed by the Hand of the Physiciā. And are Invited, Psal. 50. 15. To come unto him: יְקַרְאֵנִי בַיּוֹם צָרָה יְקַרְאֵנִי. Et invoca me in Die Angustiae; It is very Emphaticall in the Hebrew. Our Translation renders it, Call upon me in the Day of trouble; But the word Trouble or Affliction, is the

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Nonne faminine of ⁷³ which signifies
Streightned, or pressed with
streights, Afflicted or Oppressed with
Afflictions both of Body and Mind:
From the Root ⁷³ He Streightned.
So that, I say, Let us go to GOD who
is able to Deliver us, and hath promised
Deliverance ⁷³ Liberabo te; Al-
though we be never so much streightned,
afflicted and Oppressed in Mind, or Body
by Sicknesse, he is able to deliver and ease
us of our paines, &c. if we walk in his
way, and use the lawfull means, he will
deliver us.

Some, again, on the other extreame,
are so stupid. and Pharisaically precise,
(whether from this Text of Scripture, or
others, I know not) As that they will use
no means at all; Accompting it a vain,
if not an unlawfull thing; And Physici-
ans uselesse Creatures, refusing all Help
when they are sick, saying, out of a pha-
stical peece of seeming piety, they trust
in GOD, And therefore, Let him

and Rural Readers.

work his will, expecting GOD will work miracles for them.

But; they ought to know, Religion doth not teach them, nor any one, to be Mad, and to want Common-sense; which sheweth us, that the LORD hath endued Plants, Vegetables, Metalls, &c. with admirable virtue for our use. The LORD hath created medicines out of the Earth, And he that is wise will not abhor them; with such doth he heal Men and take away their paines; of such doth the Apothecary make a Confection: says Jesus the Son of Sirach, Eccles. 38. 4, 7, 8. Whom the Learned esteemed as one of the wisest men (next to SOLOMON) that ever was. But however, I say, common sense evinceth us of this. Surely, those men (as Devout as they think themselves) have never read that of Luke 5. 31. where our SAVIOUR himself, tells them, The whole need not a Physician but they that are sick: Wherefore,

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To the more Imprudent

Nonne feminine of *vs* which signifies
Streightned, or pressed with
streights, Afflicted or Oppressed with
Afflictions both of Body and Mind:
From the Root *vs* He Streightned.
So that, I say, Let us go to GOD who
is able to Deliver us, and hath promised
Deliverance *vs* *vs* Liberabo te; Al-
though we be never so much streightned,
afflicted and Oppressed in Mind, or Body
by Sicknesse, he is able to deliver and ease
us of our paines, &c. if we walk in his
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To the more Imprudent

they who have not their healths, do. Neither have they considered that in Deut. 6. 16. Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God. Of which, they can never excuse themselves, whilst they neglect the means when it may be had. Thereby sinning in an high Nature, whilst they account it a sin to use that means which GOD makes a sin if they do not. For, as he hath not promised to sustain our lives longer then we use the means Meat and Drink; or to save our Souls, if we do not pursue holiness, use the Ordinances the Word and Sacraments: So hath he not shewed us in any part of his revealed Will, any hopes of recovery out of the least Distemper (in an ordinary way) without the use of Physick. We are not, therefore, to lye still and say, with the giddy multitude, God help us, only; But also put forth our helping hand for relief. For then, and then only, may we look unto GOD for a blessing, from whom cometh healing, Eccles. 38. 2.

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and Rurall Readers.

And then may we boldly say, The LORD work his will. And our Consciences will testifie unto us, we have not been accessory to our own ruin and destruction: Of which, otherwise, we must necessarily, be guilty; And so without GODS infinite mercy, destroy the Soul too, as well as the Body. He that kills another, kills but his Body; But he or she, that is accessory to their own deaths, kills both Body and Soul. That is, if it be resolutely and wilfully acted. And who can imagine any other, but that wilfull perversness is the cause of any ones wholly neglect of the use of those means to restore Health? When they may, as well, and upon as good and rationall grounds, hope to be saved without means (which although it be not impossible, yet it is improbable, it being the ordinary way) or live without food; as to be well without Physick.

It is a ridiculous way of Arguing, therefore, that when their time is

To the more Imprudent

Come they must Dye, do all the Doctors what they Can; And, till then, they shall not, how remiss or careless soever they are in seeking out, or making use of what is Conducibile to their recovery. *It is true, there is a place in the HOLY WRIT (from whence many draw that Argument, and on which they ground this their Phrensie) which to the vulgar Capacity, And common apprehension of the giddy multitude seems to Indicate that GOD hath appointed a determinate time, some shorter, some longer, in which they must undoubtedly Dye, viz. in Job 14. 5. Seeing his dayes are determined, the number of his moneths are with thee, thou hast appointed his bounds that he cannot passe.*

For the better understanding of which, we must Consider upon what occasion, and to what end this was uttered by Job, and likewise compare it with other places

of

and Rurall Readers:

of **SCRIPTURE**. In short then,
the occasion was Jobs many, and sore
afflictions; whereupon speaking to **GOD**,
and desiring mercy of Him, he pleads
with the **LORD** from the Consideration
of the shortnesse of Mans life, which he
termes but Dayes, and Moneths at the
most, He ascends not up to Years; Inti-
mating that Mans life was so exceeding
fraile and short, in Comparison of **GOD**
and Eternity, that it was not worthy, as
it were, to be named; And therefore
at the beginning of the Chapter he says,
Man that is born of a Woman is of
few Dayes, and full of trouble. He
cometh forth like a Flower, and is cut
down; Hee fleeth also as a shadow, &
continueth not. Dayes and Flowers
and shadows, are of very short continu-
ance indeed; By which Metaphors he
declares, but the great brevity of Mans
life. And therefore, the latter part of the
verse, viz. Thou hast appointed his
bounds that he cannot pass; is no

MORE

To the more Imprudent

more to be understood literally, then the former. For we may as well conclude from this Text, that all Mens lives end in a few Days, or Moneths at the most, And never attain a year or years; As, from hence to maintain, some Men are ordained to live Twenty, some Thirty, some Forty years, some more, some lesse, And longer, can not. Which, you see, is not the meaning of the Text, but only, I say, containes expressions to set forth the extreame shortnesse of Mans life. And therefore in the second Verse, he sayes he fleeth like a shadow and Continueth not: Yet we see many Men live to a very great Age, and therefore can not literally be sayed, not to Continue, or to flee as a shadow. So that then, I take the genuine meaning of the beginning of the words, to shew only the shortnesse of Mans time here upon earth (As that of Solomon, There is a time to be born, and a time to dye, Ecclef. 3. 2. Mentioning no time at all

and Rurall Readers.

to live, intimating, it was so inconsiderably short, as not to be worth noting) And the latter part to teach us, the certainty of our mortality; we cannot passe, or avoid it; the bounds of life is appointed, it consisting in a mixture of the four Elements, it must needs and assuredly end in the Consumation of them: As the same Job hath it Cap. 7. 1. Is there not an appointed time to Man upon earth? He puts the matter, by this question, quite out of question, nothing more sure, clear and true then that there is an appointed time to Dye as well as to be borne. But, that it is limitted to this, or that, or the other year, is not apparent from his words; Nor, as I think, from any part of the Word of GOD: Nay it rather speaks the Contrary. As in Exod. 20. 11. Deut. 4. 40. And Cap. 28. 20. Psal. 101. 8. Prov. 10. 27. Eccles. 7. 17. Isa. 38. 10. All which places and many more, which I might enumerate, cleerly hold forth unto us, that the term of our lives depends

To the more Imprudent

depends rather upon our Obedience or Disobedience to the Will and Commandments of GOD, sometimes thereupon promising length of Dayes; sometimes threatening to shorten it. As in Psalm 55. 23. also it is said, The Bloody and Deceitful Man shall not live out half his Dayes: That is, not half the Dayes he might by his Constitution and Temperature of Body, probably attain unto: Whence, likewise, that in Eccles. 7. 17. It is said Wickednesse makes us dye before our time, not before the time that GOD in his Divine Providence hath ordained and decreed; That is impious prophanesse to Imagin, neither is it possible, he is unchangeable, Malachy 3. 6. And whatsoever he hath ordained, must assuredly come to passe, he altereth not his decrees as we do our minds. So that there is no place left for that conceipt that there is just such a time for every Man to Dye, And no sooner, nor later: unlesse we will
make

and Rurall Readers.

make GOD subject to change, which to conceive is more then impiety.

To return then, I say, to use Prayer only, that GOD would help them without the means by the hand of a lawfull Physician, is a tempting of GOD and his Goodnesse: It is to lye in misery and say GOD help us? Wherefore have a Cure. Again to use the meanes appointed by GOD for Restauration of Health, and not to crave a blessing from him is prophane, Presumptious, and a sin in an high nature. Both together, is, therefore best; Agreeable to Reason and the Word and Will of GOD. The Prayer of the Faithfull, its true, will save the sick; But, they must likewise be annointed with oyle, James 5.4. And Hezekiah, (2 Kings 20. And Isa. 38.) Must have a lump of figgs layed to the sore, notwithstanding GOD had sent him word, he should recover; When yet he might have cured him (As he did that blind man in Luke 18. 42.) without means; But to convince

To the more Imprudent

condemne us of its utility, and necessity. Yet, should we admit, as much as any simple ignorant body would desire, viz. That there is an exact and sett time for every Man that he cannot out-live, nor before which he can not dye. I say, if this should be so, thou being ignorant when the time is that thou must be dissolved; Thou oughtest to use thy utmost endeavour for thy own Preservation, according as thou art bound by the Law both of GOD and Nature: or, thou canst not but be guilty of Self-Murther, And be accessory to thy own destruction.

For Imprudent, Rurall, Rash, Conceited and Ignorant People, therefore, I have not compiled this Subsequent Treatise: nor for Confident Youngsters, and Women, who think their own witts best, And yet want so much witt as to advise with others better then their own. To all these I desire it may be a Scarr-Crow, And so terrible, that they may avoid meddling with it, as they would with Poyson it self,

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lest it prove their ruine, and the destru-
ction of others whom they take the bold-
nesse to tamper with; Contrary to the
intentions of him who desires the prospe-
rity of you all; And shall so continue to do,
so long as he Remaines to be

Die D^m. 29^a. Octobris
1660.

W. R.

Questions

and small heads

Let it be known that the
Government of the United States
is not to be taken for granted
and that the people of the
United States are not to be
taken for granted.

1860

N. R.

Questions

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OF
POYSONS
With their severall
ANTIDOTES,

Illustrated by Divers
Histories, the Testimony of
the most Approved, Authen-
tick, and Learned Authors
Extant.

PART I

*Of the Differences of Poysons, and of
poysons in Generall.*

POYSONS are of Various and In-
finite Kindes; which, to Describe,
Explain, and rightly understand, that we
may the better shun, avoid and resist; It
will not be impertinent to præfix a word,

B

or

and Marshall Brothers

Not a person, but a firm, and the only
one of its kind in the world.
We are to be found in every city,
and in every part of the world.
We are the only firm that can
be trusted to do the work.

1880
1881

N. R.

Questions

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Of Poysons in Generall,

or two of their Differencies in Generall, before we come to Particulars: which some Authours have Comprehended under one or other of these seven Heads.

SECTION I.

Of the first Division of Poysons.

AS, First, they are such as are 1. so of their own nature, As *Woolf-bane, Hemlock, Hen-bane*, and the like; Or 2. such as are not so of their own Nature, but become so when they putrifie and Corrupt, As *Flesh, Fish, Fruits, &c.* putrified. Or 3. Such as were made so by Art, As *Aqua Fortis, Aqua Regis, Mercurius Sublimatus, Precipitate, &c.*

SECTION II.

Of the second Division of Poysons, and that they act not by Primary and manifest Qualities.

SECONDLY, they are are such, (as some steach) which hurt either 1. by the primary and manifest Qualities, As *Hot, Cold, Dry,*

Dry, Moist. Or 2. by occult. Or 3. By manifest and occult together. Or 4. (As others will) by second qualities, as they call it, which Corrode, or putrifie; As, Glass, they say, (which they number among Poysons) Corrodes the Belly and Intestines, and thereby causeth Death. But, they may as well say splints or Bones, Needles, Pins, or other sharp thing is Poyson, because they also, many times, perforate the Intestines being swallowed, and Destroy the party. Neither do they rightly teach that Poysons offend and hurt by primary qualities, if it be taken simply; For that, which so acts and works, is not properly to be accounted Poyson; But by occult qualities, and by the proper y of the whole substance. As Galen abundantly teacheth Lib. 3. *De Temperamentis*, Poyson doth *Cap. 4. & in Lib. 1. De simpliciorum medicamentorum facultatibus* quae *libus, Cap. De abrotano*. For, if Poyson depended onely upon manifest qualities; then, whatsoever doth therein exceed, should be poyson, As, Garlicke, Onions, and the like, which, by Dioscorides, Galen, Avicenna, Serapio, and other of the *Abolents*, are accounted Hot and Dry in the fourth Degree; yet are not

Of Poysons in Generall,

Poyson, As is *Auripigmentum*, quod proprietate totius substantia nocet : The other one-ly in quantity. Yet we Deny not, that there are Differencies in poysons ; As, some that hurt only by an occult quality, without exceeding in the first qualities ; Others, do exceed, and hereby, together with an occult quality operates on the bodies of men ; yet so, as that therein all Authours do not agree, affirming that *Euphorbium* (for example) offends sometimes by an occult quality, sometimes by the manifest and primary. However those which are properly Poysons chiefly affect by an occult and hidden property. So that although in one and the same subject there may be both manifest and occult qualities, yet we are not to confound their effects. For, manifest and primary qualities either Heat, or Coole, or Moisten, or Dry : occult, either Kill, or Direfully hurt ; every quality acting according to its Nature, *Sine alterius Directione*, As *Antonius Guaynerius Cap. 1. De Venenis*, excellently notes. For, although *Avicenna* and other Authours treating of Poysons, affirm *opium*, *Euphorbium*, and others, operate by manifest qualities ; they are to be understood, thus speaking, considering Poyson

Poyson, *quantum ad specificam formam, qua una species differt ab alia*; And according to this Consideration, they sayed that some did work *non quatenus Calidum, aut frigidum; sed quatenus tale, habens scilicet virtutem humana vita & sannitati contrariam, &c.*

SECTION III.

Of the Third Kind of Poysons, shewing that all have not an aptitude to Kill, but that some are Mortall, others not.

THirdly, Some with *Hieronimus Mercurialis Lib. 1. De Venenis Cap. 5.* and others, maintain, that all Poysons are either Mortall, or have an aptitude to kill. But this is false, as you will see in the *Second Part*, where we shall Discourse of Poysons more particularly; for some do only Infatuate, Stupifie, and hurt for a time; As *Philisers* and *Love-potions*, or as the Spider *Tarantula* which makes such as are thereby bitten, to dance and be mad, &c. Or the *Torpedo*, which stupifies and benums the parts that touch it, &c. For, that Poyson which hurts only such members as are not

necessary to life, and doth not hinder or abolish what Conduceth to the Preservation thereof, is not mortall, neither can it have an aptitude thereunto. Wherefore the more Rationall, have agreed, that some are Mortall, others not Mortall, or only very hurtfull. And those that are Mortall, kill either sooner, or later, and are those which affect the Vitall Parts, as Braine, Heart, Liver, Lungs, &c.

SECTION IV.

Shewing a Fourth sort of Poysons discovered by their effects, and that some are Enemies to one part, some to another.

Fourthly, Some Poysons discover themselves unto us by their effects and operations, whilst their formes are hid, For, Some, 1. Do more peculiarly affect and hurt the Brain, as Nigbr-shade, Opium, Hen-bane, Mercury, Torpedo, Tarantula, the braines of a Cast, and others. 2. Others are Enemies to the Heart, as all those which suddenly kill, as Scorpions and the like, which suddenly pass through the Arteries to the Heart. Some also 3. Are opposed to the Liver, as all those Hearbs which evacuate blood,

blood, which *Galen Lib. de Purg. med. facultat. Cap. 4.* mentions. 4. Others to the *Sperm vessels and genitalis*, as *Cardan* writes of one *Lib. 3. De Venenis*, who, by Poyson, became barren. 5. Some to the *Lungs*, as *Lepus Marinus*. 6. To the *Bladder*, as *Cantharides*. 7. Some, again, cause the dysentery, whence it comes to pass that such who are bitten by poysonous Creatures or stung, have their Veines, Arteries, Nerves, and the like, more effectually affected; as the bite of a *Scorpion* (as we said) Conveies the venom to the Heart by the Arteries; the bite of an *Hamorrhous* diffuses into all the Veines, and causes an expulsion of blood. The bite of a *mad-Dogg*, delates neither by the Arteries, nor Veines, but Nerves especially. And so the infection of the *French-Pox* (or *English-Pox*, as it may now be termed for the frequency of it among us) Runs immediately to the Liver, whilst the Brain and Heart is free. Whence it happens, that some poysons cause heaviness, dulness, stupidity; Others, Convulsions, Epilepsies, Apoplexies, some excite to Laughter, Madness, Dancing, Libidiny, Fury, Raging, Sadness, Fearfulness; Some cause Feavers, Paines, Inflammations, Some bring Death suddenly, Some by degrees and

more slowly, according as the Poyson is in property, the Nature of the Patient, or according as it is used or applyed.

SECTION V.

Shewing a Fifth Division of Poysons, and that there is no Poyson to be prepared that can kill precisely a Moneth, two, three, or a Year, after it is administred.

Fifthly, Some Poysons kill sooner, and some later. As, the bite of an *Aspe*, if some speedy course be not taken, kills immediately, especially that sort called *Hy-rundinaceus*, which as *Galen*, and the Learned think, kills so suddenly, as that it is thought to be Incurable; *Terrestrius* within 3. or 4. hours time; and that sort which is called *Pryas*, they think is more slow, which it may be, is that kind which *Paracelsus* thinks destroyes in the third part of a day. And a bite of a *Mad-Dogg*, lyes long as it were hid, and yet breaks forth at the last, as *Paracelsus* writes of *Baldus* the Lawyer, *Lib. 21. De Venenis Cap. 14.* Who Dyed four Moneths after he was bitten. And sometimes there is no sign of it in six or eight Moneths, as *Galen* holds, the which *Codrinchus* confirms;

firmer; Or in a year as others write. *Albertus magnus*, *Lib. 7. de Hist. Animal* Cap. 21. Says he saw a man bitten by a *Mad-Dogg* in the Arm, and was well seven whole years after, and then the place began to swell and be inflamed, and so within two Dayes thereupon Dyed. *Guaynerius* also, speaks of some who continued well twelve years. And *Alfaharavins* attests, he knew one that lived forty years after he was bitten, before he was apparently infected, and then Dyed of that bite. Other Poysons again, although they are of power sufficient to kill presently; yet by being eaten in a smaller quantity are the longer, as *Arsnick*; For though of its own Nature, as *Pierus*, and *Forestus* well observe it, is not to be remedied, it kills so soon, if it be not immediately taken; Yet some have by eating but little of it, lived a long time after but in great misery and torment, as *Amatus Lucitannus* mentions of his servant, that by eating of some Hen dipt in the sawce wherein *Arsnick* was, lived an whole year after, *Cens. 2. Curat. 65.* And *Forestus observat. med. observat. 28. In Scholia, Lib. 18.* Tells us of a woman that lived two years, and of some, that lived many years, after they eat some of this deadly poyson.

Whence

Whence it is disputed among *Physicians*, and the Learned, *An venena talia dentur, qua definito & certo temporis spatio hominem interficiant?* Whether there be any such Poyson, or whether any such is to be prepared, as will kill at such a certain and prefixed time, and no sooner nor later: which tenet is stiffly maintained in the Affirmative, by severall; Instancing and backing of their opinion, by that of *Claudius* in *Tacitus Annal. Lib. 12.* And of *Drusus* who *Lib. 4. Annal.* Is affirmed to Dye in this manner: also by that practise of *Cesar Borgia* in *Jovius Histor. Part 1. Lib. 3.* Bringing likewise the Authority of *Theophrastus* that in *9. Hist. Plantar. Cap. 16.* maintaines, that they may so be Composed, as that they may kill in two, three, or one Moneths time, or at the years end, or at two years end. Citing that story, from him also *Cap. 19.* Of an Apothecary who to restrain hot spurs, had a medicine so exactly prepared, that he could make any that took it, as they pleased to agree, have no appetite in the last to venereall sports, for a moneth, two, or three, &c. With severall such like stories which I forbear to recite. Besides, natural things have their circuits in their actions, and after a time end; as is seen in the *Cro-*

of a disease especially. And because Death is occasioned by a Consumption of naturall heat, & a drying up of the Radical moisture, which seems feasible sometimes in a month or two, or in a year or two. Divers such like arguments are brought by some, to maintain this their false imagination. But if we rightly Consider, It doth not stand with reason that there can possibly be any such Poyson; For although all things have their Circuit and End; Yet it is not probable any man, in this life, should attain to that perfection of Knowledge, as to know exactly any ones temperature so, as to prepare his Medicine accordingly. Besides, to an action, the Agent is not only requisite, but the Patient also, and the Agent is to act according to the Disposition of the Patient; Wherefore since the Patient, viz. Mans Body, according to its temperature, Age, occult qualities, Dyet, Customs, and other Circumstances, may resist sometimes more and sometimes lesse, the Agent which is the Poyson: It is no wonder it kills some sooner, and some later; but it would be more then a wonder, this being Considered, if the Medicine should be so exactly prepared, as to make the effect when the party who administers it, pleases. Whence it is, that

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Whence it is disputed among *Physicians*, and the Learned, *An venena talia dentur, qua definito & certo temporis spatio hominem interficiant?* Whether there be any such Poyson, or whether any such is to be prepared, as will kill at such a certain and prescribed time, and no sooner nor later: which tenet is stily maintained in the Affirmative, by severall; Instancing and backing of their opinion, by that of *Glandius* in *Tacitus Annal. Lib. 12.* And of *Drusus* who *Lib. 4. Annal.* Is affirmed to Dye in this manner: also by that practise of *Cesar Borgia* in *French Histor. Part 1. Lib. 3.* Bringing likewise the Authority of *Theophrastus* that in *9. De Hist. Plantar. Cap. 16.* maintaines, that they may so be Composed, as that they may kill in two, three, or one Moneths time, or at the years end, or at two years end. Citing that story, from him also *Cap. 19.* Of an Apothecary who to restrain hot spurra, had a medicine so exactly prepared, that he could make any that took it, as they pleased to agree, have no appetite in the least to venereall sports, for a moneth, two, three, &c. With severall such like stories which I forbear to recite. Besides, natural things have their circuits in their actions, and after a time end; as is seen in the

of a disease especially. And because Death^s occasioned by a Consumption of naturall heat, & a drying up of the Radical moisture, which seems feasible sometimes in a moneth or two, or in a year or two. Divers such like arguments are brought by some, to maintain this their false imagination. But if we rightly Consider, It doth not stand with reason that there can possibly be any such Poyson; For although all things have their Circuit and End; Yet it is not probable any man, in this life, should attain to that perfection of Knowledge, as to know exactly any ones temperature so, as to prepare his Medicine accordingly. Besides, to an action, the Agent is not only requisite, but the Patient also, and the Agent is to act according to the Disposition of the Patient; Wherefore since the Patient, viz. Mans Body, according to its temperature, Age, occult qualities, Dyet, Customs, and other Circumstances, may resist sometimes more and sometimes lesse, the Agent which is the Poyson: It is no wonder it kills some sooner, and some later; but it would be more then a wonder, this being Considered, if the Medicine should be so exactly prepared, as to make the effect when the party who administers it, pleases. Whence it is, that

that sometimes it falls out, that divers who have eaten or partaken of one and the same Poyson, have not the same end, nor at the same time, some live longer, some shorter, as is evident in Divers Stories from Credible Authours; as will be found in our following Discourse. And *Nicolas* affirms, *Serm. 4. Tract. 4. Cap. 35.* He saw two bitten by one and the same mad-Dogg and one thereby became mad; But the other had no Detriment at all. And although according to the Consent Generall of the Learned, *Arsnick* be a most Deadly Poyson, killing immediately although eaten but in a small quantity, yet *Cardan*, *Contradiet. 7. Tract. 2. Lib. 2.* Tells us of one that eat almost an ounce of *Arsenick* without the least prejudice. And *Opium*, which as *Pliny* *Nat. Hist. Lib. 20. Cap. 8.* Records, is of force to bring sudden Death eaten in a small quantity; And but administred in Clysters, and yet *Sextus Empericus 1. Hypothesen Empericorum*, Tells us of one who eat four Drachms of *Opium* without any hurt. *Nap. Gartzens ab Horto Lib. 1. Aromat. India Cap. 4.* Sayes he knew one that could familiarly eat Ten Drachms. And the *Turky Historians* assure us, Do familiarly eat whole ounces of it with no inconveniency in the least.

SECTION

SECTION VI.

Containing a Sixth sort of Poysons, according as they are received into the Bodies of Men; wherein divers Questions are discussed.

SIXthly, A Sixth Division of Poysons, is, from the severall wayes they Insinuate into our Bodies and affect us; As some are taken by the mouth in Meat or Drink, or instead of them, or by way of Medicine; And some are outward. Whence arises this Question among the Physicians, whether externall Poysons, are Poysons taken Inwardly, and so whether Internall, be if Outwardly applyed; From that of Galen Lib. 3. De Temperam. Cap. 3. Where he sayes, *Non eandem esse Venenorum rationem cum exterius applicantur, ut cum intus assumuntur. Quemadmodum enim ait, quæ intus assumpta perimunt, foris administrata, non nocent: Sic neque quæ foris admota occidunt, intus assumpta idem præstant.* With whom Cornelius Celsus, De Re medica, lib. 5 Cap. 27. And Plinie, lib. 29. Nat. Hist. Cap. 4. Agree. But, this is by sufficient reasons controverted by Cardan lib. 1. De Venenis, Cap.

Cap. 18. And our Latter Writers. From the testimony of the Learnedst and most Credible Authours extant, We see there are divers Poysons which may externally hurt us; As, by the poysoning of Darts, Swords, and other Instruments of War, the Bodies of Men may be not only Infected, but wholly destroyed. Nay, and as *Ardoynus Lib. 1. De Venenis*, *Cap. 8. Guaynerius Cap. 22. De Venenis*, *Ponzettus Lib. 7. Cap. 2.* And others abundantly manifest, even Cloathes and other necessities, have been Infected, and by shaking hands with their Enemies, some have found out a way to poyson them by certain Unguents, Oyles, and the like. And so to Infect their Spurs, Scabbards, Bootes, Saddles, as that they shall thereby be Destroyed. But these are merely Fancies, and no wise agreeable to reason, that any should have to do with such violent Poyson, and not to be infected themselves, or that, he that shakes his Enemy by the hand, should be more free then the Enemy that is thereby pretended to be infected by the Unguent, wherewith the hand of the Actor is annoynted. Or, that Poyson should penetrate through other Vestiments to the Skin, as *Scaliger* stands *Erroneis. 186.* One to be poysoned by treading on a Spider,

affirming

affirming the venom of that Creature penetrated the sole of his shoe, and so getting to the Heart suffocated him. I say, these, and the like Storyes are meereley Fabulous, not to be Credited, and rather to be attributed to the Subtilty, Craft, and Malice of the Devill, and his Imps, Witches, Conjurers, and the like, who, by Gods permission, are indeed suffered to use and practise many such Feats upon the Bodyes of Men, mentioned by Nicol. Florentinus, Sum. 4. Tract. 4. Cap. 5. Guaynerius, Cap. 1. et 2. De Venenis, Grevinus, Lib. 1. De Venenis, Cap. 1. Matbiolus in Praefat. in 6. Dioscori, &c. But that such Mischiefs are to be done by natural means, is not be Credited. But, this is most Certain, that many times Poyson is Communicated and Conveyed into Mens Bodyes, by the bites of venomous Creatures, as we shall abundantly manifest beneath, when we come to speak of Particulars. Wherein we shall likewise see, that some creatures are so poysonous as that they infect not only by their touch corporally, but also by their breath, and virtually (as we may say) and kill by a kind of spirituall influx. Avicenna to this purpose, hath many examples, Lib. 4. Fen. 6. Tract. 9. Cap. 22. That some have been killed by
slaying

slaying a Serpent with a speare, coming not nearer then the length thereof, *Jul. Cas. Scaliger* also, *Exercit.* 200. affirms the same; So doth *Mathiolus* in *Prefat.* in 6. *Dioscorid.* And *Amatus Lucianus* *Cent.* 1. *Curat.* 62. *Vidus Vidius* *Lib.* 1. *De Curat. Generall.* *Cap.* 13. &c. Even as it is credibly affirmed of the *Torpedo*, that it benums the Hand and Arm, that holds but the pole that toucheth it afar off. Or, as the breath of Catts, as *Avenzoar*, *Premi* *Lib.* 1. *Thenzir.* *Mathiolus* *Com. Ad Lib.* 6. *Cap.* 25. *Dioscorid.* Attest, is known commonly to be poysonous, And to bring Consumptions of the Lungs, Hectick Feavers, and thelike, as *Parus* notes, *Lib.* 21. *De Venenis*, *Cap.* 34. to such as are familiar with them. And the *Basiliske*, even with the touch, kills; For no Creature can touch him and escape Death, as *Galen* avers, with whom *Avicenna*, *Ætius*, *Dioscorides*, *Paulus Aeginetus*, *Pliny*, *Nicander*, and others consent. Likewise, at the second hand, Man may be destroyed by Poyson from inoffensive Hearbs and Plants, that have been accidentally infected by some venomous Creature; As *Miscaldus* relates, of some who have been destroyed by Sage, poysoned by a Toad that lay at the root of it. *Miscaldus*

Ed. Sept. 1. Aph. 1. Et in Horto. Neither may we be surpris'd with Death, only by the touch of Poyson and poysonous Creatures, but also by their very looks, smell, noyse, we may not only be infected and sustain much misery, but likewise be sometimes deprived of life also, As *Aratus lib. 1. De Signis et Causis morb. Acut.* Mentions one Infected by the Ardent and venomous look of a *Mud-dogg*. And, as the most Credible of the Learned maintain, the *Basilisk* kills even with the sound of his Hiss, and the rayes of his sight. And many have been Infected by the very smell of a *Mud-dogg*, as will be shew'd beneath. *Pliny* like, *lib. 8. Nat. Hist. Cap. 21.* mentions a wild beast near *Nilus* called *Chabalepas* that kills any man that it beholds, and that instantly. Which Relations, although some with *Cardan lib. 1. De Venenis Cap. 16.* account as Fabulous; Yet, sounder Judgements are not of his nor their opinion; but hold, that these and other Creatures may destroy mankind by their very touch, sight, smell, noyse or sound, receiving the species of the poysonous vapours into their bodies by the Pores, Eyes, Nose, and Ears. For if one Man, by a malicious and envious look, that is not of a poysonous Nature, may hurt;

E. disturb;

disturb, disquiet, and discompose the Spirits of an other; How much more is it possible for a poysonous Creature, by his venomous Aspect, to hurt or kill? As my Lord *Verulam*, Viscount *St. Albans* in his *Nat. Hist. Cens.* Gives this Reason, why Men in their Trophies, and after Triumphs, are indisposed and sick, oftentimes; because they have received into their bodies the venomous Rayes and malignant beames of some envious and malicious Eye: being communicated in forma *Atomarum et minimorum Corpusculorum, et qualitate spiritali*. So that with *Cardan* and the rest; I confesse that neither the sight, nor hearing the sound, nor smell, nor the like, doe *quatenus tales*, hurt or kill; *Sed quatenus cum eis vel vapores et Atomis venenata, vel alia qualitates spirituales venenase conjuncta sunt*. But as either venomous vapours, Atomes, or other spirituall venomous qualities are joyned thereunto. For as all Philosophers and Physicians agree, Seeing, is not by emitting, but receiving in. Wherefore, it is the poysonous Rayes that are received into the body by the Eye, kills; and not the sight only. And as of hearing the sound, & hissing of Serpents, it is not barely that, but the venomous vapours infecting the Atomes and received which

which cause the infection. The same
 likewise may be layed of smells, and of that
 wonderfull change which happens to such
 who lye under the *Yew-Tree*, which is of
 that venomous quality in *Arcadia*, as *Pliny*
 observes *lib. 16. Nat. Hist. Cap. 10.* That
 divers have perished by sleeping under its
 shadow, (although here in *England*, as *Pena*
 notes, and reason teaches us, it is not offen-
 sive, because the heat of the Sun is not of
 that force among us to bring it to its matu-
 rity, nor to cause venomous exhalations to
 breath forth.) And *Iberius lib. sing. Cap. 61.*
 Reports of the Tree *Baxama*, that if any
 lye under it but a quarter of an hour,
 they are in danger of suffocation. Not
 that the shadow is the cause thereof, simply
 as a shadow, though it be said *such as lye*
under the shadow, &c. Are so, and so affected;
 (as *Cardan* would fain perswade the world
 these Learned Authours, and others think,
 when they so write, and so labours to prove
 the shadow of them are not Poyson, where-
 by indeed, he shewes onely that he fights
 with a shadow, and neglects the substance.)
 But the venomous vapours which proceed &
 breath out of those Trees, and are received
 into the bodies of such as remain under
 it. And so we see *Colocythis* doth some-
 times

times purge only by smelling to it: which is not to be understood simply, *quatenus odorabilis, sed quatenus subtilissimos emittit vapores, qui naribus excipiuntur.*

SECTION VII

Shewing a Seventh Division of Poysons.

Seventhly, a Seventh Division of Poysons is taken from their originall, and bodies in which they are found. As 1. Some are in Mettalls and Mineralls. 2. Some in Vegetables. 3. Some in Animals, and living Creatures. According to which Division, we shall treat of Poysons in Particular. And thus much shall suffice to be spoken of Poysons in Generall.

28

PART II.

OF POYSONS in particular, with their severall sorts and Antidotes.

Thus having prefixed a word of Poysons in Generall, we descend to Particulars: (which as hath been said) may be divided into these three Classes, as being all comprehended, either under *Mineralls*, or *Vegetables*, or *Animalls*, of which in order.

CLASSE I.

Of Poysons belonging to MINERALLS, or dug out of the earth.

DIVISION I.

Of such as may properly be termed *Metalls*.

Such Poysons, as are, or have relation to *Mineralls*, are these 9. chiefly, and most frequently met with. 1. *Aqua Fortis*, 2. *Antimony*,
C 3 3. *A sn ek*,

3. *Arsenick*, 4. *Argent Viv.* 5. *Calc. Viva*
 6. *Vitriol*, 7. *Æs*, *Brass* or *Copper*, 8. *Dross* and
rust of *Iron*, 9. *Lead*. For other things that
 are dug out of the earth, and are no metallis,
 they are especially these two: 1. *Lapis Lazu-*
lus, and 2. *The Diamond*. Of all which one word
 in order, briefly.

SECTION I.

Of *Aqua Fortis*, *Aqua Regis*, and *Aqua Chry-*
sulca; with their *Antidotes*.

AQUA Fortis, *Aqua Regis*, and *Aqua*
Chrysulca as some call it, are put by ma-
 ny Authours as deadly poysons: The which
Brano Scidellius in lib. *De Morb. Incurabil.* pag.
 13. Illustrates by an example of a young Wench
 who being very thirsty, meeting with a bottle
 in which there was *Aqua Fortis*, and drinking
 it off, fell into most direfull symptoms, and at
 length dyed. *Bembus* likewise tells us of a certain
 Legate, in his *History of Venice*, Lib. 1. that
 having swallowed a *Diamond* that was in his
 Ring, and drinking some *Aqua Fortis* after it,
 was thereby poysoned: Its *Antidote* is the Mi-
 celage of the seedes of Quinces, or of Quinces
 it self; An example of one the e by recovered,
Petrus Forestus records in *observat Med. Lib. 1.*
Observat. 36. De agriudinitibus Gale, who had
 drank *Aqua Fortis*. But in regard these waters

do

do soone diffuse themselves into every part of the body, the remedy ought speedily to be used. I find commended also as most effectual *Eclegma ex mucilagine seminum Cydoniorum, Althea et gummi tragacantha, aqua rosarum extracta, ac melle Rosato, et violato paratum*; ut et gargarisma ex semine Cydoniorum, Althea, et Cucumeris. Flor. Rosarum, violarum et verbasti, atq; ex prunella, pulmonaria, sannicula, &c. s. q. Aqua decoctis, & melle rosato, vel ex pulvere scilistico addito paratum. With which medicines, that *Heardsmān* recorded in *Baladin Rosens, Epist. 9.* (That being excessive thirsty, mistaking the vessell, drank a most hearty draught of *Aqua Fortis*, and thereby molested with many grievous symptoms) was perfectly cured. The story at large you may read in the aforesaid *9. Epist.* And also in *Schenckius, observat. med. Lib. 7. fol. 995.*

SECTION II

Of Antimony and its Antidotes.

Antimony likewise, if not rightly prepared, and fitly and duely administered, is deadly poyson; Whence *Cornelius Gemma, Chelonomica lib. 2.* Writes that he hath the Names of above fourscore men and women that have perished by *Antimony*; Yet some do still maintain it to be inoffensive, with *Marshallus*, But then

it must be prepared, according to *Quercetian*, *Evonimus*, *Valentinus*, *Crolius*. And so, it may prove (being also administred by a knowing and judicious *Physician*) a good medicine, and no wise dangerous; *Joannes Albertus Vimpi-*
vani, *De concord. Hippocraticor. et Paracelsi*. Writes that he saw thirty graines of *Antimony* prepared, taken without any hurt in the least. Its *Antidotes* are, if taken into the body, syrup of *Roses*, *Treacle*, *Bole armoniacke*, &c. or you may make this composition, *R. Boli Armeni* ℥j. et cum pauxillo vino exhibatur. vel *R. Boli ar-*
meni ℥j. et *Caryophilorum*, gut. iij. cum pauxillo vino Fiat Haustus. vel *R. Pulvis massiche*, et *Caryophilorum*, ℥℥℥. Cam; et *Boli Armeni*. Ana ℥j. cum succo *Cidoniorum* pauxillo. To prevent the reception of fumes, and to resist the poysonous vapours of *Antimony*, let such as try experiments therewith in the fire, and refine of metalls, Drink a little of the water of *Wormseed*, or eat a piece of bread and butter with *Rue*. This following Electuary is likewise very much commended; *R. Albi*, Nucum jugland. Ana Mj. Contundenda contendantur, et cum melle s. q. misceantur; mistura huic addatur *Theriac* ℥j. *Zedaira*, ℥ss. *Caryophilorum*, nuc. moschar. Ana ℥j. Mellis dispensati q. s. Fiat Electuarium. With the which you may anoynt the nose and nostrills.

SECTION

SECTION III.

Of Arsnick, its severall kinds and Antidotes.

ARSNICK is of two sorts, *Naturall*, or *Artificiall*. *Naturall* is likewise two fold, the first is called *Auripigmentum*, the other *Sandaracha*. *Auripigmentum* is that Arsnick which is yellow, and in colour resembles Gold; *Sandaracha* is of a brightish red colour. These are not onely both of one kind, but also of one and the same quality. The *Artificiall* Arsnick is likewise of two sorts, the one is very white and transparent like Chrystall, composed of *Sandaracha*, and *Auripigmentum* by sublimation. And this is by most, without any distinction, taken for Arsnick. The other is called *Realgar* and *Risugallum*, which is composed of *Sulphur* and *Auripigmentum*, or with the addition of *Calx-vive*, or *Salt*, or mixt, and burnt, or *Calcined*, &c. They are all four rank poyson, and being taken into the body, produce much alike the same symptoms, onely *Sandaracha* is not so violent and grievous as *Auripigmentum*. Wherefore one and the same *Antidotes* will indifferently serve for the cure of all: But if speedy help be not administr'd all will be in vain, in regard they kill so suddenly; As *Wierus*, *Ferustio*, and others.

others abundantly manifest unto us by severall examples : Nay it is of that poysonous quality, that it kills even by outward application, and that suddainly too; as that young man in *Amatus Lucitanus*, recorded likewise by *Schenckius*, and *Sennertus*, who, molested with the Itch, anointing himself with an unguent in which was some *Arsnick*, running on, and trusting to his own head, without the advice of any *Physician*, was found dead in his bed the next Morning. Another he likewise mentions, who by the same rash action, became stark mad, so that he was faine to be bound; but one Day getting loose, when the people of the house in which he lived, were upon their severall occasions called out of the way, after he had raged about, at length leapt out of the window and broke one of his leggs, &c. Yet sometimes it happeneth, that they die not so suddainly, but then they, for the most part live miserably all their Dayes after : as the same *Lucitanus Cen. 2. Curat. 65.* Records one to have lived an whole year before he dyed, yet was all that while in a most intollerable torment. And *Petrus Forestus, observat. med. Lib. 18. Schol. observat. 28.* Tells us he hath known some have liyed many years after, but in grievous misery *Et ego novi qui multos annos supervixere, sed in magna miseria, crucibus resolutis, ut vix incidere possent; et mulierem post duos annos tandem*

vita orbata. Ita et religiosa quædam Delphi
veneno infesta longo tempore, sed misere, supervi-
it. And Cardan Contradi. 7. Tract. 2. Lib. 2.
Tells us of one that eat almost an ounce of *Ars-
nick* without the least prejudice. The cure may
be effected if taken in time; first, by vomiting it
up if possible, before it have dissolved it self out
of the stomach into the parts; and that by
butter and warm water, or the Decoction *se-
minis Rapi, Atriplicis in quo Butyrum recens aut
ol. lini, vel rosaceum sit liquefactum*, or any other
fat liquor. *Forestus observat. med. Lib. 18. in
secula observat. 28.* doth much commend oyle
with a little chicken broth for a vomit, *Mimius
ego putram apud Delphenses, &c.* I remember I
cured a Boy at Delph, who had unawares eaten
that kind of *Arsnick*, which they usually lay for
Mice, (commonly called by us *Rats-bane*) onely
with a vomit of oyle and chicken broth. Ad-
ding a little after, that he hath found of great use
(amongst such as he hath cured,) oyle of sweete
Almonds given to drink with buttered-ale *Milk*
likewise is highly commended by some Authors
to this purpose: whence the same *Forestus lo-
co citato*, affirms, that in *Italy* they use when
poyson is first taken, to drink Milk perpetually
mixt with oyle of sweet Almonds, which he
sayes *Avicenna* had experience of. *De cura
Icturitia in fine descriptum.* And *Momianus* will
have

have them drink *Milk* till their thirst be quenched (if possible) for this kind of poyson doth exceedingly cause thirst; For hereby he attests himself to have cured severall that had eaten fish fryed with butter, and rouled in meal wherein *Arsnick* was mixt: shewing farther, that all such as drank liberally thereof, were quickly well; such as deferred the drinking of it, grew worke and fell into grievous symptomes and paralytick fits, and such as refused it wholly, Dyed. *Petrus de Apono, Tract. De Venenis*, Commends *Asses Milk*; who sayes, he cured a young man that had taken that kind of *Arsnick* called *Realgar* in drink, and was so affected, that through too much Drought, remained as Immoveable; First he administered Vomits, as before described, then Clysters, but the chief business was drinking of *Asses Milk*. Lastly, the specificall Antidotes of this kind of poyson, Sunt, in primis, *Christallus Fossilis pulverizatus ʒi pondere*, cum oleo *Amygdalorū dulcium recentis potus*. Secundo, oleum ē nucleis pini ʒiij. pondere exhibitum. Tertio, nilis est & lapis *Bronzæ*, quod probat historia illa, quam recenset *Claudius Richardus*, in descriptione *Beazaris Lapidis Jordani* de peste operi adjuncta; ut scribit *Schenckius observat. med. Lib. 7. fol. 994.*

SECTION

SECTION IV.

Of Argent Vive its severall sorts, and
Antidotes.

Argent Vive, or Mercury, as our Chymists vulgarly phrase it, is of three sorts, for it is either 1. *Crude*, or 2. *Sublimed*, or 3. *Præcipitate*. To which we may add *Cinabar*, being composed of *Mercury*; But *Naturall Cinabar* I shall here pretermitt: wherefore then of these in order. And first of *Crude Mercury*, which taken either in *substance*, or by *intention*, or in *form*, causeth grievous affections and symptoms, by its weight, and eroding malignant quality: as intollerable paines in the stomack and bowels, wind gripings, and erosion, a generall indisposition of the whole body, and sometimes a violent lask. And if it be retained long in the body, as many times it happeneth when it is mixed with some other medicament of a retaining quality, or lies in some cavity longer then it ought, or some such accident happening whereby it is kept still in the body unevacuated, there followeth a suppression of Urine, and the passages being stoppt, the whole man becomes infected, and all his humours, so that he turnes
pale

pale, wan, and of a leaden colour: having a very corrupt and staid breath; And at length causes Palsies in severall parts, and sometimes the Falling-sicknesse, Apoplexie, Swoounding fits, nay and Death it self: as that Apothecary recorded by *Cardan, de venenis, Lib. 1. cap. 20.* who being exceeding thirsty in the night time, drank instead of beere or other convenient liquor, very largely of *Crude Mercury*, in so much that being found dead in the morning, and dissecting of him to find out the cause, in his stomach was found almost the quantity of a pib of *Mercury*, the blood coagulated in his heart, [yet *Alpharabius Pract. Tract. 30. c. 3.* saies he saw one who devoured ten drams of *Argent Vire*, without any hurt at all. *Botallus* likewise, *Lib. de inv. venenis*, affirms that he hath seen one, & heard of divers, that swallowed as many ounces, and yet was thereby no wise dammified. See more in *Agricola Lib. 8. Fossilium. Vierns Lib. 4. edit. 6. Sanbarolitanus. Comm. Avicen. de curacafus offens. Pag. 189.* Which record some to have dranke some pounds without any hurt. Whence by the way it would argue it of a cold quality, notwithstanding what some Authours have said against it; much after the same manner are they affected, that use it outwardly by *unction*, or receive the *sums* thereof; As is apparent by that young man in *Forestus observat. med. Lib. 3. observat.*

observat. 5. who receiving the vapour thereof into his brain, could neither sleepe, rest, nor be at ease in any place: with an universall trembling over all his body, extraordinary palenesse, and baldnesse, his hair thereby falling off. And *Ferdinandus Poncetius, De Venenis, Lib. 2. cap. 21.* Tells us of a man in his time who by endeavouring to convert *Mercury* into *Luna*, or silver, being one day negligent, received the fume thereof into his head, and so fell down dead immediately, without one word speaking. Likewise severall have been kill'd by using oyntments in which *Mercury* hath been mixt, by its penetrative nature through the pores, affecting and infecting the blood and humours. *Joannes Schenckius, observat. med. Lib. 7. fol. 990.* Records one, who by the frequent use of *Mercury*, it came to pass, that his veines at length were perceived to be full of *Mercury* (being penetrated therewith) so that it was discerned to run up and down, as his armes were elevated or depressed. Yet there are Antidotes against all these, as is to be found in the writings of the Learned. *Utile est valde Eae Copiosius potum, imprimis Asininum ut inquit Serapion, magnum vero imprimis auxilium prestat, auri limati scobem, vel folia auri sumere, ut alii dicunt, atque ita postea argentum vivum per alvum cum auro egeritur. Nec multum a veritate abire videtur.*

53 of Physick belonging to MINERAL

FOXING AND. BAD. PRINT
MAKES. SEVERAL
PAGES. APPEAR BLURRE
IN THIS BOOK.

Agricola Lib. 8. Fossilium. Vierns Lib. 4. cap.
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 blood and humours. *Joannis*
de Prax. med. Lib. 7. fol. 990. Re-
 by the frequent use of Mercury,
 that his veines at length were
 filled with Mercury (being penetra-
 ted therewith) so that it was discerned to run
 up and down, as his arteries were elevated or de-
 pressed. Yet there are Antidotes against all
 these, as is to be found in the writings of the
 Learned. *Vtile est valde Lur Copiosius potum,*
imprimis Asininum ut inquit Sennertus, magnum
vero imprimis auxilium prestat, auri limati sco-
bem, vel folia auri sumere, ut alii dicunt, atque
ita postea argentum vivum per alvum cum auro
egeritur. Nec multum a veritate abire videtur.

pale, wan, and of a leaden colour: having a very corrupt and fætid breath; And at length causes Palsies in severall parts, and sometimes the Falling-sicknesse, Apoplexie, Swonoding fits, nay and Death it self: as that Apothecary recorded by *Cardan, de venenis, Lib. 1. cap. 20.* who being exceeding thirsty in the night time, drank in stead of beere or other convenient liquor, very largely of *Crude Mercury*, in so much that being found dead in the morning, and dissecting of him to find out the cause, in his stomach was found almost the quantity of a pint of *Mercury*, the blood coagulated in his heart, [yet *Alpharabius Pract. Tract. 30. c. 3.* saies he saw one who devoured ten drams of *Argent Vivi*, without any hurt at all. *Botallus* likewise, *Lib. de venenis*, affirms that he hath seen one, & heard of divers, that swallowed as many ounces, and yet was thereby no wise dammified. See more in *Agricola Lib. 8. Fossilium. Vitrus Lib. 4. edit. 8. Sanbarolitanus. Comm. Avicen. de cura casus offens. Pag. 189.* Which record some to have dranke some pounds without any hurt.] Whence by the way it would argue it of a cold quality, notwithstanding what some Authours have said against it; much after the same manner are they affected, that use it outwardly by *unction*, or receive the *sams* thereof; As is apparent by that young man in *Forestus observat. med. Lib. 8. observat.*

observat. 5. who receiving the vapour thereof into his brain, could neither sleepe, rest, nor be at ease in any place: with an universall trembling over all his body, extraordinary palenesse, and baldnesse, his hair thereby falling off. And *Ferdinandus Ponzetus, De Venenis, Lib. 2. cap. 21.* Tells us of a man in his time who by endeavouring to convert *Mercury* into *Luna*, or silver, being one day negligent, received the fume thereof into his head, and so fell down dead immediately, without one word speaking. Likewise severall have been kill'd by using oynments in which *Mercury* hath been mixt, by its penetrative nature through the pores, affecting and infecting the blood and humours. *Joannes Schenckius, observat. med. Lib. 7. fol. 990.* Records one, who by the frequent use of *Mercury*, it came to pass, that his veines at length were perceived to be full of *Mercury* (being penetrated therewith) so that it was discerned to run up and down, as his armes were elevated or depressed. Yet there are Antidotes against all these, as is to be found in the writings of the Learned. *Utile est valde Lac Copiosius potum, imprimis Asininum ut inquit Sennertus, magnus vero imprimis auxilium prestat, auri limati scobem, vel folia auri sumere, ut alii dicunt, atque ita postea argentum vivum per alvum cum auro egeritur. Nec multum à veritate abire videtur.*

*nam nihil est, quod argentum vivum avidius im-
bibat quam aurum.* Neither doth it onely help
to carry it down, and expell it by the panch,
but also hinders it from dilating it self into the
parts of the body, till such proper means can
be administred as will cause expulsion. To purge
and free the body downwards is rather to be en-
deavoured then by Vomits, because it is of that
ponderous nature that it will hardly be brought
up by any art. *Quod ut facilius fiat, laudatur E-
nema ex Hydromelite, cui admixta sit hiera pira,
vel ex oleo olivarum solo, aut misto cum modico
pinguedinis gallinae, vel Anati, aut modico huius
recensit. s. salis, & similibus, intestinis infunden-
dus est.* Antidoti vero loco varia medicamenta
exhibentur. *Costum cum vino sumptum argen-
ti vivi quasi Bezaar esse, scribit Conciliator, &
Gusynorius. Exhiberi potest etiam zberiaca. Post
Evacuationes, Avicenna laudat exhibere Myr-
rham (Canon Lib. 4. Fen. 6. Cap. propr.) cum
Pondere cum vino, & postea malsum superhiberi,
imperat. Conciliator Myrrham & Castoreum
decocta in vino, & salviam, ac rutam tritam cum
aqua in qua nuces cupressi cocta fuerint, aut
prescribit. Dioscorides vinum cum absinthio,
Apii decoctum, semen herminii, origanum hyssopum
cum vino. Rhases etiam Absynthium tritum
cum multa vino. Aut semen Apii, vel Hyssopum
vel etiam mentastrum montanum cum vino. Placit*

vinum merum comedisse tradit. Nat. Hist. Lib. 23. Cap. 148. in Lib. 20. Cap. 3. Commendat se per erraticum, & in Lib. 22. Cap. 3. Semen artemisicam fungis. Et Lardum Lupi in Lib. 28. cap. 10. Denigat in Lib. 29. cap. 3. Columbarum sylvestrium finium proutius contra Argenti viul potum valere tradit, ut annotat Sennectus. Si vero à fumo Argenti vivi. naribus & ore recipio, ager male habeat, confite plurimum, ut ager hanc lactis Caprini bibat, vel potius in quantitate magna, vel vini in quo Absynthium & Hyssopum decocta sunt, ut ex scriptis Platonis annuat Forestus, observat. med. Lib. 8. observat. 3. Et ipse Forestus prædictum javentem curavit jubendo ut perpetuo uteretur, pro potu, lacte Caprino, & ut ipsum etiam comederet cum pane qui saccharis expeper non esset. Etiam ut hoc decocto uteretur Imperando. R. Rad. Apii ʒss Absynthii, Origani, Hyssopi, Ann. Manip. ʒ. seminis bormini seu gale Antidotes a. rici, & herba quæ tota bona dicitur, gale Meis. ana ʒj. Coquantur in Lib. ʒj. Vinum recepit tenuis & albi, addendo alba bechonica, Lib. ʒ. Ad consumptionem prædictatis, & colatura saccharo dilaetur. Quo, & potu Lactis Caprini cum continuaret, ab omnibus symptomatis diutius liber evasit, & pili postea creverunt per se. Laudat etiam Autores Vnam in quo folia Rorismarini Græcis Arabica, & Continuit. Min colla fiat, nullis est etiam aqua Sal-

via, et Zedaira pota, Ager quoque in balneo
 sicco saepe sudet, et post sudorem partes languen-
 tes fricentur sacculo in vino cocto; cui insuta sunt
 herba facultatem habentes poros cutis aperiendi,
 et nervos roborandi; quales sunt salvia, Chama-
 pitys, betonica, lavendula, cum baccis Juniperi.
 Ut Docet Sönnertus. Permissis etiam est succus
 pimpinella, ut patet ab Historia illa ex Schenckio,
 jam citata, quo post multa frustra tentata, quen-
 dam, qui Argento vivo frequenter usus fuerat, cu-
 ratum fuisse ut ipse, loco citato, refert Schenckius.
 Si ab inunctione Argenti vivi ager mali aliquid
 pariat, à Mercurio in corpore relicto; Auri
 amenta potanda, vel globuli aut pillula ex auri
 foliis parata deglutienda. Imbibitur enim Ader-
 ciorius ab auro, et cum eo è corpore emanatur, at-
 que ita, ne quid mali excitetur, pravaverit. Ad
 dolorem quoque leniendum, os et fauces lacte tepido,
 vel decocto hordei abluantur. Ad inflammationem
 prohibendam, decocto vel aqua plantaginis, vel
 foliorum viris, cum Diamoro, et syrupo De rosa
 siccis natus ager. Dentes abluendi decocto vel
 aqua Saliva, Aquilegia, vine austero. Pro cæteris
 consule Anteros.

Præcipitate Mercury causeth more grievous
 symptomes, and is much more stronger poyson;
 for besides all the preceeding grievances, it caus-
 eth an inordinate effusion of putrified spittle,
 and that continually; An inflammation of the
 mouth,

mouth, Ulcers in the Jawes and Gummes, loose-

ness of the teeth, Trembling of the
 Of Preci- Members, Depravation of strength,
 pitate Mer- Alienation of the Mind, and Death
 ry, and its it self; Most of which symptomes, are
 Antidotes.

recited by *Langius, Lib. 1. Epist. 46. Palmari-*
us, De Hydrargiro, Cap. 6. Operis de contagio-
morb. & Schenckius, Sennertus, and others. But
 the most grievous and horrid symptomes of all,
 are those caused by *Mercurius sublimatus*, con-
 suming like fire every thing it toucheth; whēce,
 if it be taken inwardly, the Tongue, Mouth,
 and Jawes are immediately exasperated, which
 no gargarisme or other means can ease or as-
 swage without great difficulty and much ex-
 pence of time; it extreemly burnes the stomack
 and bowells, exulcerating them, and the In-

Of *Mercurius* tralls also, if it descend so far before
sublimatus, it kills, and therefore excites most
 and its Anti- intollerable paines in those parts,
 dotes, as also inextinguishable thirst, sup-

pression of Urine, Difficulty of breathing, and
 sometimes the bloody Flux, alienation of the
 Mind, Madnes, and Death it self. As may be
 collected from those instances recorded by
Schenckius, observat. med. Lib. 7 fol. 990 et 991,
 from *Andrea Baccio in prolegomenis venenarum*
et Antidotorum Pa. 21. Et à Francisco Valerjola,
observat. med. lib. 1, observat. 7. Yet many are

thours have stood up stiffly for some Chymicall
 preparations of *Mercury* to be as wholesome and
 inoffensive, as any other medicament whatsoe-
 ver, whence some have adventured to call one
 preparation, *Mercurius Vita*, Mercury of life,
 Another, *Mercurius Dulcis*, Sweet Mercury,
 Nay and the powder of *Precipitated Mercury*,
 they have termed the *Angelicall Powder*. But o-
 ther Learned Men have exploded this high ap-
 plause, as much on the other side; admonish-
 ing men to great circumspection and caution;
 how they attempt the taking of them: where-
 fore *Guilielmus Fabricius*, in *Epist. ad D. Dor-
 ingium*, lib. 3. observat. annexa, thinks *Mercuri-
 us Vita*, or that which they call *Mercury of life*,
 may, often times, be well nominated, *Mercurius
 mortis*, & *Mercurius vita aterna*, Mercury of
 Death, or Mercury of eternall life; because it
 doth frequently send such as take it, either into
 Heaven or Hell. And so I may say of *Precipi-
 tated Mercury* likewise, you may thereby soone
 precipitate your selves: Also *Mercurius Duls-
 is*, although it be the most gentle of all the rest,
 may, if not duly prepared, and rightly admini-
 stred, both for time, quantity, and respect had
 to the patient, be very well denominated *Mer-
 curius Amarus*. How they are to be prepared
 you may see in *Evomius*, *Valentius*, *Quercita-
 nu*, *Crollius* and others. To decide this con-
 troversie

troversie, shall not be my work in this place, only
 thus much I shall add to what hath bee said; That
 when they are rightly and fitly prepared, they
 are like Scanderbegs sword, which is either
 good or bad, strong or weak, As the Physician
 that prescribes, or the Patient that takes them;
 In plain English, they are most excellent medi-
 cines, if by an able and knowing Physician ad-
 ministr'd to strong bodies, or such as the Consti-
 tution, nature of the disease, or present state of
 the infirmity or body can bear: otherwise
 they are no better then poyson. *Curationem*
quod attinet, Si Argentum vivum non cridum,
sed vel Sublimatum vel Præcipitatum fuerit as-
sumptum, opem ferre possunt ea medicamenta,
quæ venenis erodentibus conveniunt. Primo ex-
 go statim (ut dictum est) antequam ad intestina
 venenum transeat, vomitus provocandus. Ubi
 vero ad intestina descendit, Clysteris injicere ne-
 cessarium est, ex decocto malva, Alibra, bliti, et
 oleo sesami ac rosarum paratos. Postea ut viru-
 lenta Mercurii erosio frangatur, jubent nonnulli
 ut ager frequenter bibat lac recens mulsum, in
 quo etiam semina psyllii macerari possunt, vel
 aquam tepidam decoctionis hordei. Confert etiam
 multum butyri recentis s. sale evitare, ut docet
 Sennertus. Contra exulcerationes stomachi;
 commendat Vinum rubrum in quo myrobalani de-

cocta sint; Pinguedine Caprina, vel Hircina, &c. Ita enim exulcerationes intestinorum Clysteribus convenientibus sunt sananda: Si (ut saepe fit) retentio urinae adsit, ut balneo aqua calida utendum, postea pecten et vesica sapinus fomentanda imposta spongia madida decocta Juniperi, et s. m. Apii, et regio vesica inungenda oleorata; vel Juniperi, et Vinum bibendum, in quo radix Cyperi vel acori cocta sit, Laudant plurimi. Antidotum et quasi Bezoar Argenti vivi sublimati, est pulvis Crystalli subtilissimus ℥j quantitate cum ol. Amygdal. Dulc. haustus, ut scribant nonnulli. Alii, imprimis commendant contra Sublimatum, oleum Tartari, vel salis absynthii, ℥ij. pondere sumptum. Aliqui ℥ij. myrrha, cum vino calido, vel aqua mellis, aut vinum, in quo ruta, salvia, semen Apii, castoreum, cocta sunt exhibent.

Cinabar being taken inwardly, works much the same effects, as doth *Argent vivi* (I mean the Artificiall *Cinabar*) being composed of *Mercury* and *Sulphur*, And therefore, the Cure and Antidotes are the same.

SECTION

SECTION V.

Of Calx-vive, and its Antidotes.

CAlx-Vive is likewise a deadly Poysen; As appears by that story in *Amarus Lucitanus*, Cen. 3. Curatio 91. recorded by *Schenkins Observat. Med. lib. 7. fol. 999.* Of a boy of eight years of age, who eating a great quantity of it, fell into most grievous symptoms; As, he was extremely feverish, thirsty, and notwithstanding he drank much, yet could never extinguish that inordinate thirst wherewithall he was possesst, want of appetite & taste, also great pain in the Jaws, nay, and Death it self. For so he reports of this boy, that he dyed the ninth day after he had taken it. [Yet *Fernelius*, lib. 6. De partium morbo et symptoma. Cap. 3. Tells us of a man that eat to the quantity of a mans fist of Calx-vive, without any hurt at all to his stomach or bowells.] Some Authours likewise affirm it to cause, being eaten, intollerable heat and drought in the Mouth, Tongue and Jaws, Difficulty of breathing, a Cough, and roughness in the Throat, suppression of Urine, Synope, Dysentery, &c. *Curacionem quod attine, viximus*

nam statim danda opera ut vomitu rejiciatur, ejusq; acrimonia lenientibus et lubricantibus obtundatur, partesq; contra ejus erosionem muniuntur, ut antea dictum. Venter quoq; iisdem leniatur, ut et cassia extracta, vel injiciatur Clysteres ex decocto hordei, fol. Rad. et sem. Althea, matura mucilag. sem. Psyllii, Cassia, Lini, ol. viol. Lini, Nymphaea et similibus. Inter Antidota recensetur fel Caprelli à ℥j. ad 3j cum aqua datam calida. Ut et fel Cervinum ℥j. pondere eodem modo exhibitum. Item Terra Lemnia ʒij. quantitas cum lacte sumpta. To Calx-vivæ, I may very well annex Mortar, being chiefly composed thereof, and is no lesse mortall,

as appears by those relations from Pliny, Nat. Hist. lib. 35. cap. 24. And Sabellicus, lib. 4. En. 9. quoted by the same Schenkine, loco citato, and others; The symptoms are much the same with Calx-vivæ, yet not altogether so violent, But more moderate and gentle. And the same cures may likewise serve for need. Yet Sennertus out of Rhazes S. ad Al-

mensoar, Cap. proprio commendat scammonii ʒj. Cum Psyllii ʒij. ex julebo. Item et Anticennas purgat scammonio jubet. Et quia Gypsum sumptum alvi peritantes obstru-

nes sequi solent, ea lenienda Clysteribus ex decocto malua, Althae, Parietaria flor. Chamamel, Cassia extracta, sem. lini. et oleo Anethino. Inter vera et propria Gypsi Antidota referitur fereus muris ʒij. pondere ex vino potum, et dictamnis cum oxymelice. Item et Laudantur Theriaca et Meibridatum a ʒss. ad ʒij. exhibita cum vino generoso. Guainerius et alii commendant Bezoard. ʒij. pondere cum vino dulci, vel vino delectionis Hylopi sumptus, &c.

SECTION VI.

Of Vitriol and its Antidotes.

Vitriol in regard of its admirable and transcendent use in Physick, may seem to be impertinently placed among Poysons; Yet because it hath been known that such as have taken it, either Crude, or the Chymicall oyle in too great a quantity, or in any other manner have thereby been grievously molested and intollerably affected, as that fellow in *Joannes Crato lib. 5. Consil. 10. Epist. et aliarum pagin. 380. et 383.* Who being afflicted with the Gout, thinking to ease himself by drinking some of the oyle of Vitriol, in all his external parts & pores, felt

felt before he Dyed, as it were points of needles all about him; Nay and the same Crato, in the same place, affirms, he hath seen the Lungs corroded in one who used much this Minerall; And another whose Liver came away as it were by bits, intollerable paine in their bowells, vehemently exclaiming their intralls were burnt up and torne in peices. Moreover I find others ranking it among Poysons also; and therefore upō these cōsiderations, I am unwilling to dissent, but readily agree with them, since common experience and sense evinceth us that if but a drop of that Oyle be dropped on Cloath, or ought else almost, it will soone burn through it. *Ideoq̃ Virriolo sumpto, danda opera, ut quam primum vomitu planè rejiciatur, quod sit decocta Anethi; vel Aqua Tepida et oleo Anethi: Sedato vomitu. lac recens tepidum largius sumatur, cum saccharo et butyro; vel exhibeatur decoctum hordei cum syrupo violarum. Si erosio & cruciatus in intestinis percipiantur, Clystres lenientes, ut jam dictum, injiciantur. Antidoti loco exhibeatur Terra Lemnia vel sigillata, cum mucilag. sem. Cydonior 3j. ex aqua hordei, vel corallium rubrum cum vino detur.*

SECTION VII.

Of Copper, and such as proceed thereof,
with their Antidotes.

AS, Copper, or Brass, is likewise of a
venemous quality, as many of the
Learned think, and experience confirms;
and of this ariseth severall other noxious
things; As, *Aesustum*, *Aerugo*, *Squamma*,
et Flos Aëris; Which, being taken Inward-
ly, are very poysonous; As, they subvert
the appetite, hinder concoction, and ma-
cerate the bowels and intralls, especially,
Squamma, and *Flos Aëris*; as also *Aerugo*,
or *Verdygrece*, which are much more vio-
lent and grievous. As, *Squamma Aëris*,
hath a particular property in griping and
tormenting the bowells, provoking either
to vomit, or causing an intollerable Flux.
Flos Aëris is much of the same Nature, but
over and above; contracts and affecteth the
Lungs, so as that the party is thereby often
suffocated. But *Aerugo*, which we call *Ver-
digreese*, is the most deadly poyson of all the
rest, having all their properties; and more-
over affecteth much after the manner
which you have but now heard of *Arsnick*.
Their

44 Of Poysons belonging to MINERALLS.

Their Cure is all one, & ut baltenus de aliis
venenis saepe dictum, quicquid assumptum
fuerit ut evomatur. Postea accipiat^r lac,
et precipue Asinum, Butyrum recens,
jussula carni^um pingua, mucil. sem. fenig-
raci, Althæa, Psyllii, Lini, item syrupus
et julebus violarum, cum aqua frigida. Non-
nulli etiam valde commendant pinguedinem
ovium in jussulo sumptum. Antidoti loco
enecantur a bolo Armeno ℥ij. quantitate cum
hydramelite; vel terra lemnia; aut sigillata
℥j. quantitate cum vino exhibito. Landan-
tur et succus mentha; aut succus Apii cum
potu Datu^r, ad quant. ℥ij. vel in vino sumptu^r.
Item Theriaca ℥ij. quantitate propinata. Vel
saltem ℥ij. vel iij. succi Rad. Acori, Corallia
rubra preparata ℥ij. Aut pulvis Zedaira
℥j. vel ol. Anisi ℥j. in vino sumpti.

SECTION VIII.

Of the Drofs and Rust of Iron, with
their Antidotes.

IN like manner the Drofs and Rust of Iron,
For any Chymicall preparation of Iron or
Steele which is made thereof, if either it be
taken in too great a quantity, or be not
duly administred, or at least, stay too long
in

Of Poysons belonging to MINERALLI. 45

in the Body, may prove very prejudiciall, and cause many horrid symptoms; as intollerable Head-aches, grievous inflammations over the whole Body, Drought of the Mouth, Tongue, and unsufferable paines in the Stomach and belly, and sometimes vomiting. The Cure is effected in the same manner, and with the same medicaments which you have heard before. *Antidoti loco, usurpatur Magnes seu Bezoar 3j. pondere in pillulas cum succo Mercurialis confirmatus.*

SECTION IX.

Of Lead, Ceruse, and Litharge, with their Antidotes.

P*Lumbum*, Lead also, taken in small bits or powder, or continuing long in the body, and dissolved, causes grievous and intollerable sumptomes, as appears by that story recorded by *Fernelius Cap. 7. De Lue Venerea* of a friend of his, as *Schenkins lib. allegato* recites it, who being perswaded by an *Emperick* to eat the Powder of Lead, as being an admirable preservative and remedy against the Gout, and rashly following his Counsell, without any more adoe, did.

46 *Of Poysons belonging to MINERALLS.*

did, at certain times, in Broath, Wine, upon baked Pears, and such kind of food, instead of sugar, in the space of fifteen days, eat about a pound weight thereof. But (saith he) into how many, and horrid symptoms did he immediately fall? on the 12. day, a most greivous Dysentery and Fever seiles upon him, with intollerable paines, not only of the belly, but of the stomach also, and most sharp gnawings, in that insufferable manner, that he could not indure his belly or region of his stomach should be touched in the gentlest manner; And whatsoever he took was immediately vomited up again, and tinted of a Leaden Colour, and so propense he was to belching; that one would have thought he was even made up of Wind. But these grievous paines and gnawings of his belly and stomach (the Dysentery ceasing) continued twenty Days and Nights, during all which time he never slept one wink; coveting to eat perpetually, although not much to drink: But never went to stoole without the help of some Clyster, or other purging medicine; And then whatsoever he voided, was of a Leaden Colour, at length he became Istericall and of a nasty hew; nay, and his very blood, which was drawn to abate the Feaver, was

Of Paysons belonging to MINERALLS.

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of a yellow Colour, Cholerick, and strange to behold. The same is to be understood of *Minium*, *Ceruss*, *Litharge*, and whatsoever else is made of *Lead*. Nay, and the same may be sayed of *Tinn*, if it be taken into the Body, and there resolved (for otherwise taken in a lump, it doth little or no hurt, nor *Lead* neither) for it causeth such like symptomes, though not altogether so grievous; The Cure therefore is the same which is used when *Lead* is resolved in the Body, viz. And that is, as most Authours conceive, the same likewise with that of *Ceruss*, *Minium*, and *Litharge*, in the same method as you have already heard of other *Paysons*. First by vomit before it be resolved in the Body, and diffused into the parts; then by Clysters; and so to use Antidotes, as occasion requires; But *Sennertus* thinks vomiting here needless in every respect; for that, *Lead* is inoffensive unless it be resolved in the body; The truth is, if it be taken in lumps or in small peices, the danger is not much, because it is not likely to resolve, but if in powder, as in this story which we have heard from *Fernelius*, a vomit would be administered as most necessary and requisite to eject it, if possible, before it can be resolved;

Ad quem rem illia sunt decedam sem-
Rapi

48 Of Persons belonging to MINERALS.

Rapi ex Atriplicis, Radic: malua, ficum,
cum butyro recentis, oleo Communi, Anethini,
Liliorum, Irinum, Sesaminum et similia, ut et
aqua malsa. Postea Lac Asinum, ut et
aliorum animalium exhibitum, laudatur.
Clysteres parentur ex decocto Brassica, Cauti-
um rubrorum, Decoct: Radic: malua, Althae,
parietariae, Cardui benedicti, Censaur: minor.
Diaphanico, gran. Juniperi, ol: communi,
Liliorum alborum, et Anethi, vel ex aqua
Melii: Si Clysteres non satis juvant, et
symptomata ingravescant, purgantes inici-
endi, parati ex hydromelite, decocto Censaur:
minor. Anetho, Hydromelite, Hyera picra,
ol: Ruta, Pinguedine Gallinarum, Scammonio
et similibus. Antidoti loco, exhibeantur grana
Cydoniorum excorticata, et trita ℥ij. pondere
cum vino dulci. Et Minium sumptum,
exhibeatur Spodium de ebore ustro, ℥ij. pondere
ex vino; Item utile est quotidie usq; Diei
quintum, Theriaca et Methridati ℥ij. cum a-
qua mellis vel vino propinare. Simul etiam
exhibenda medicamenta, qua malignitati
resistant, vimque aperiendi et urinam
movendi habent (precipue cum Lerbargrum
fuerit sumptum) In quem usum imprimis
commendatur myrrha ejus duos oboles vel
tres ex vino exhibent Autores, vel ℥j. vel ij.
Commendant itaq; Absynthium, Hyssopum,
scm.

*sem. apii, pipet, Ligastri flosculi ex vino; item
et Hypericum; Rhafes hoc medicamentum
dare jubet. Re sem: apii, myrthe; an. Aur. ij.
Absynthii Aur: j. Adisce cum sapa dosis Aurei
ij. vel Re sem: Appii Absynthii, an: part. equal:
piperis Drachm: ss. Detur pondus Aureor ij,
cum vino. Petrus Aponensis Berzard Lethara-
gyrsensem Kervia vel Cataputia majoris esse
scribit. Laudatur et columbarum et palum-
baram stercus ex vino vel mulso exhibi-
tum, &c.*

DIVISION II.

Of such as are dug out of the Earth, and

are not Mettalline.

SECTION I.

Of Lapis Lazulus, and its antidotes.

Lapis Lazulus, although oftentimes it
be with good successe used in Physick,
and by severall Physicians applauded for an
excellen medicine; Yet if it be not rightly
prepared, and duly administr'd, is likewise
Poyson; For if it be not well ordered, or
taken in too great a quantity, or preposse-
rously, it causeth vomitings, destroyeth

SECTION

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the appetite, subverteth the stomach, and causeth many paynes and gripings. *Curatio, ut dictum, consistit in eo, ut primo vomitu reiciatur, et Clysteribus lenientibus et abstergentibus per alvum educatur. Deinde ut exhibeantur ea, quae vim corroden-tem temperant, ut lac tepidum, asinusur praecipue pro Septem Diebus. Bezoar vero hujus veneni succinum, ad ℥ij. sumptum, esse, idem scribit.*

SECTION II.

Of the Diamond, and its Antidotes.

THe *Diamond* likewise taken into the Body in powder is rank Poyson, as most Authors maintain, Causing grievous paines in the stomach, & Intralls, and brings at length Death it self. The method for Cure, is, as you have all along heard, first by vomit before it be got into the bowells, then by lenitive and clesing Clysters, or purges if they are insufficient, *Antidoti loco, postea dandum, censent nonnulli, sanguinem Hirci recentem vel siccum cum parte Carnium pingui. Alii Balsamum serum d ℥j. ad ij. exhibendum censent.*

SECTION III.

Of the Load-stone and its Antidotes.

TO which we may likewise add the Load-stone, which although many are of opinion it is no Poyson, yet in regard I find the most rationall concluding in the affirmative, I can in no wise dissent from them: For certainly if it be retained long in the Body, it will, no question, as well as other Stones and Minerals, be prejudiciall. So Sennertus concludes; But if any such thing happen: *Curatio fit per vomitionem in principio: Si vero ad intestina Descenderit, Clysteribus lenientibus ablendus, aut si illi non sufficiant, purgantibus et omendus. Deinde exhibenda que Antidoti loco habentur, Smaragdus nimirum, qui Novem Dierum spatio iterum vino propinetur. Cui & C.C. & Corralia addi possunt nilis est et Theriaca. Nonnulli et Allium valde commendant.* And thus much shall suffice to be spoken of Poysons belonging to Minerals and such as are dug out of the Earth.

OF
P O Y S O N S
 belonging to
VEGETABLES.

CLASSE. 2.

VVegetables also, afford to us variety of *Poysons*; but chiefly they may be reduced to these seven Heads. As, 1. They are either *Seeds*, or 2. *Rootes*, or 3. *Leaves and Branches*, or 4. *Flowers*, or 5. *Trees*, or 6. *Fruits*, or else lastly, *Juyces*. First *Seeds* are again, principally, these Four: 1. *Semen Ricini*, 2. *Sem. Hyosyami*, 3. *Lolii*, and 4. *Granum Nubie*. Secondly, *Roots* are, especially these Four also: 1. *Ixia*, seu *Carnation niger*, 2. *Helleborus Albus*, 3. *Aconitum*, 4. *Mandragora*. Thirdly, *Leaves and Branches* are in number 7. As, 1. *Napellus*, 2. *Cicuta*, 3. *Hyosyamus*, 4. *Mandragora*, 5. *Herba Sardonica*, *Ranunculus*,
 (see

Of Poysons belonging to VEGETABLES.

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sen *Apium*, 6. *Esula minor* five *Tithymalus*, 7. *Ophiasa*. Fourthly, Flowers are 1. *Flos Colchii*, 2. *Flores Africani*, 3. *Croci*. Fifthly, Trees, are chiefly these Three also: 1. *Ingulans Arbor*, 2. *Taxus Arbor*, 3. *Buxus Arbor*. Sixthly, Fruits are in number Five: 1. *Mandragora*, 2. *Nux vomica*, 3. *Colocynthis*, 4. *Solanum*, 5. *Mangus*. Seventhly, and Lastly, Fungues are especially also, these Five: 1. *Opium*, 2. *Euphorbium*, 3. *Scammonium*, 4. *Hinccæ Succus*, 5. and Lastly, *Toxicum*, and *Pharicum*. Of all which, briefly one word, and so descend to Poysons belonging to Animals, and then conclude.

DIVISION I.

Of Seeds that are Poyson.

SECTION I.

De Semine Ricinæ, of the Seed of *Palma Christi* of America, and its Antidotes.

And first of Seeds, and De Semine Ricinæ,
Or the Seeds of *Palma Christi* of America,

merica, which although in former Ages it was, (and now still perhaps in this may be) in use for purging Cholles, Flegme, and Hydropicall Humours; yet taken in too great a quantity, or administered by an unskilful Hand, proves pernicious and rank Poyson, destroying the Appetite, overthrowing the Stomach, causing most violent and incessant vomitings, &c. Nay, and at length, Death it self: As appears by that Story recorded by *Amatus Lucianus*, Cent. 6. *Curat.* 63. Of some who eating some of these Seeds instead of *Pistacias*, were not only, thereby, with grievous symptoms affected, but also destroyed. *Dioscorides* allowes of thirty Seeds for a Dose; But *Celsus* in *Com. Mesu.* is more rationall, allowing but of three, for indeed that is the greatest Dose, and to strong Bodies too. Yet he doth not impute this grosse mistake to *Dioscorides*, but rather to the Transcriber of his Copy putting 30. for 3. (or it may be the Printers fault, wherefore this may be a warning to them to be Circumspect, Carefull, and diligent in their Calling.) The Truth is four will kill the strongest *Zammim* or *Goliath*, that ever was, without flinging them at their heads, but only sliding them down their Throats.

omnibus

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omnibus mentis ira & in hoc tot Medicus im-
primis ad agendum debet, ut venenum, si ore
sumptum fit, quamprimum vomitu ericiatur,
Et si jam latius inferius de se habuerit, per ad omni
medicamenta purgante, vel Clystere evacue-
tur. in Paffia; statim veneni vis Alexiphar-
macia, propriis expurganda; qualia sunt
Terra Sigillata, Bolus armenia, etc. Item
utile est quotidie usq; ad Diem septimum The-
liniacum, Mechridath & cum aqua mellea,
quodvisum propinare; Statim orium exhibenda
medicamenta, quae malignitatem resistunt, ut
phlegmaticum imprimis, ut consolida, & Lapis
Balaustis, & cetera, & cetera, & cetera, & cetera,
Antores.

SECTION II.

Of the Seed of Hen-bane, and its
Properties.

Semen Hyoscyami, the Seed of Hen-bane,
is likewise exceeding dangerous, not only
to Men, and other Birds, and Beasts, but
to Mankind especially, affecting and telling
upon the Brain and Animal Spirits. As is
evident from that of Peneus, who tells us of
a young woman an acquaintance of his, that
by using to receive the Juice of this Seed into

her mouth for the paine of the teeth, became so molested in her mind and senses, for 3. days after, that she seemed to be drunk, reeling up and down as she walked, being vertiginous and giddy. Such another Story *Alexandrinus Annot. ad Cap. 31. Galeni, quod Animi mores temperaturam Corporis signantur*, hath of a youth which he knew that byrating some of these Seeds, was not only inebriated, but raging, and as it were mad, at length taken with a *Vertigo* lay so long time, &c. It causes likewise difficulty in breathing, inasmuch that sometimes the party seems to be in danger of choking; Likewise an universall trembling over the whole Body, Dotage, Alienation of the Mind, Phrensies, Madness, and the Falling-sickness, &c. *M. Joannes Faber. De observat. Propriis* Records some remarkable Stories to this effect. One is, of a certain Nobleman, who being intollerably molested with an universall pain in his left side, was perswaded by his Lady, to take twenty five whole Seeds of *Henbane*, assuring him that it would immediately cure him, and if it were an Impostum, break it. But with many such motives she at length prevailed. But let this be a warning to all rational men, how they take Physick of this wonderfull

derfull creature, in nature a *Woman Doctor*,
 And likewise he a *Gay*eat: than those more
 curious then wise Creatures; how they
 adventure to aduise what they are ig-
 norant of. It being then to one (as they go
 upon their own reason and judgement) the
 Case being dangerous, they rather kill then
 cure; and if at any time it happen other-
 wise, all rationell men must needs acknow-
 ledge a more Diuine hand; and rather Gods
 especiall mercy and providence; then the
 least skill in them. The same may be sayed
 of *Empiricks* and *dogmatizers*; and that it was
 not long after he had taken this mad Me-
 dicine, that he grew so wild, and fell into
 such a Phrensie, and Alienation of Mind,
 that at my Authours sayes, *Nec Liberis, nec
 Famiis, nec Sororibus, quibus tunc non amicum,*
agnoscentis patrisibile did not knowe either
 his Sonne, Brother, Sister; or any of his
 Relations; and was so seised on by *Super-
 stition*, and sounding fits, that they were
 out of hopes he would liue. Another man
 he tells us of, that travelling along the road,
 and inollatably pained with the Tooth-
 ach, at length alighting at a Midwallowing
 House to drinke, and relating to his Hostess
 his grief, was perswaded by her to receiue
 the summe of this Seed into his Tooth, by a
 Funnell,

Funnell, (as the common way of that Cure is to do) But he thereupon, fell into such a Phrensie, that he ran about the Fields as if he had been stark mad, &c. Likewise he reports, that a woman by eating of it instead of an other grain, became thereby Epileptick, and that so grievous, that a fit did usually continue a whole Day and Night. Of this Henbane there are severall kinds, as is described by *Discorides lib. 4. Cap. 64.* Our *Parkinson, Theat. Botanic. Trib. 3. Cap. 13.* And other Herbalists; But especially their sorts are reduced to these three kinds, *As* being either 1. *Black*, which is most dangerous; Or 2. *Red or Yellowish*, which is less pernicious; Or else Lastly, *White*, which is the least offensive of all; Yet neither of them but will cause all these aforesaid symptoms and alterations in our Senses and Braines, if unduly and carelessly taken in too great a quantity: I mean the Seeds of those severall kinds, in Curing of the Body, or freeing it from this Poyson, taken thereinto, as you have most frequently heard, you must first before it be descended into the Intralls, or dissol'd into the parts, endeavour to cast it up by vomits, such as you have heard before described, or in this manner; *R. Flor. Camphra, Sambucus, 3℥.*

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P. ij. Cortic. Ebul. ʒij. Sem. Raphan. Anethi, Atriplic. An. ʒj. Agaric. ʒss. Coquantur in s. q. hydromelitis; Colatura R ʒvj. Adde ol. Rata ʒj. misce, Fiat potio. And such like, But if it be already gotten into the Intralls, you must endeavour to expell it by Lenitive and cleansing Clysters, which hath also been declared before, or else you may make use of Purges; As hath likewise been often taught, or prepared. *Ex electuario Judo, Diacarthamo, Scammonio, Colocynthida, Diacatholico, Agarico, etc.* And then lastly to administer such Medicines as are proper and effectuell to resist the nature of that Poyson, viz. Antidotes, and such also as do allay the malignant quality thereof. This you have been often told is the method of Curing, and freeing the body of all manner of Poysons. So that it will not onely be needless, to reiterate the same thing over and over again, in speaking of every Poyson, but also ridiculous: Wherefore, omitting that, for brevities sake, and to avoid Tautology, I shall henceforward all along give you only their severall Antidotes, and what Medicines are commended, and have been approved by the Learned; And that in short.

First, then, touching this *Henbane seed.*

Bezoartica

*Bezoartica huius veneni sunt Pistacia largi comesta et imbibita, Castoreum, Ruta, Absinthium, folia et bacca lauri. Theriaca, Me-
thridatum. Parkinsonus noster Botanicus
Commendat valde Lac Caprinum, Aq. mel-
lis, sem. Feniculi, Senapi, Raphani, U-
tica, item et Allium, etc. ex vino sumptum.
Item et Nuc. Pinior. cum vino mulso. Lau-
datur & Pulver. Pestilenti. Joanni Faber 3*ss*
pondere cum vino.*

SECTION III.

Of Darnel, and its Antidotes.

Lolium Darnel, growing among Corn, is likewise a pernicious Seed, as may appear by what *Galen* affirms in *Lib. 6. De simplicium medicamentorum facultatibus*, & *Lib. 1. De alimentorum facultatibus*. Who there attests, that such Bread that hath any of this Seed mixed with it, is of that quality that it causeth such as eat thereof, to be possessed with a trembling over the whole Body, Scupor, Restlesnesse, Hindring Sleep, &c. Wherefore he adviseth, they be carefully pickt out of the Corn before they be grownd. And that such as have the ordering of it, be therewith acquainted,

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Of Poysons belonging to VIGETABLES. 61

in regard they may be apt to commit an error ignorantly, they not knowing either the property of *Darnel*, or its effects which that they are Direfull, causing Vertigo, Dotage, Allenation of the Mind, and Madness at self, is evident from that of *Johnnes Wierus*, *Lib. 3. De Praestigiis*, Cap. 18. *Edit. 6.* As *Schenkius* quotes. The Cure is the same with *Hen-bane seed*.

SECTION IV.

De Grano Nubis, and its Antidotes,
Fennel, Linseed, &c.

G*Ranum Nubis*, another pestilent and venemous Graine, so called by Authours, from the Denomination of the place in which it growes; It is so strong and violent a Poyson, that One Graine thereof is present Death, if it be taken into the Body any manner of way; As divers Authours affirme. Its Antidotes are *Theriaca*, *Methridatum*, *Botus Armenus*, *Lapis Bezzar*, *Terra ygillata*, *Lac Caprinum*, *Astinum largius sumptum, et similia*; That is, if so little be taken that the Party lives till something can be administred, (as is seldom seen) and then you may likewise follow the

the Method before prescribed in *Hys-*
amp.

To these Seeds, *Linseed* may be added, which may perhaps seeme strange to some, but if it be taken in any great quantity, or commonly sed on, it is very noxious; Filling the Bowells and Body with corrupt Humours, and Wind, extending the hypochondries, bloating and swelling the Face & other parts, and many times brings Death it self, if we may believe *Dodonæus Lib. 2. Cap. 24. Hist. Stirp.* Who tells us of some poore people in *Midleberge* in *Zealand*, who through want and indigency making Bread of it, and eating it, were not onely grievously affected with many sad symptoms, but also thereby destroyed. And so likewise *Balthazar Pisanellus*, (as *Schenkius* notes,) *Libro De esculentorum et potulentorum facultatibus, interprete Fresagio, De Faniculo*, Accompts *Fenel* seed of a malignant quality many times; By reason of certaiu Wormes which breed in them of a very poysonous quality. Their Cures are the same with the former. And thus much of Seeds.

DIVISION II.

Of Poysons belonging to Roots.

SECTION I.

Of the black Camelion-Thistle-Root,

and its Antidotes.

NOW of Rootes. 1. *Ixia seu Camelion*
niger, the black Camelion Thistle,
 which, as Galen accompts, is very per-
 nicious; So that even by the very touch
 thereof, the skin is exulcerated. Nay *Bil-*
lonius goes further, telling us, *Lib. 1. de serv.*
Cap. 35. of some, who handling of these
 Rootes, had their Faces extreamly exulce-
 rated by the very touch of their Hands,
 as *Schenkius*, *Sennertus*, and our *Parkinson*
 quote. Much more dangerous then will it
 be, taken inwardly, As it will cause many
 gripings and paines in the stomach, diffi-
 culty of breathing, Inflammations, *Lipo-*
thymia, and fainting; Nay, and Madnesse,
 affecting chiefly the Heart and Spirits.
Exetians vomitus, etc. Egrotis propinandum
decollum Abstini hij, et vino paratum, vel
aeris, aut hydra melitis, vel exhibeantur vitum
silphij

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*filphij radix, vel Ruta sylvestris semen;
vel nardus Indica; Castoreum, Theriaca,
vel Methridatum, etc.*

SECTION II

SECTION I

Of White Hellebor, and its Antidotes.

Helleborus *Albus*, White Hellebor, (if it may properly be so termed, because *Galen* & *Aphorif.* will have it to be understood without the addition of *White*) although it hath formerly, among the *Antients* been, and yet, to this day, continues in use for Physick, well prepared, corrected, and discretely administred; yet erring herein, it oftentimes proves *Poison*, [notwithstanding the people in *Thrace*, and certain shepherds in those Countreys, can familiarly eat whole handfulls, and two or three Rootes at a time, as *Theophr.* *De Hist. Plant. Lib. 9. Cap. 18.* attests.] Causing most grievous wringings and paines in the stomach, hickope, difficulty in breathing, danger of strangling, as those in *Scotzeus*, who, instead of spice, being sprinkled upon the meat, eating of it, were all like to be choaked: It soon seisseth upon the Heart and Spirits, disturbs the phantasie, and mind, enfeebleth

Of Reason belonging to VEGETABLES. 65

enfeebleth and takes away the strength of the Body ; As appears by that stratagem of Solon, against the City *Cyrrham*, as *Pausanias*, in *Phocis* hath it ; makes an universall trembling over the whole Body, causes *Lipothymia* and sounding fits, and at length suffocates and kills the party ; As him in *Ponzeirus* recorded *Lib. 2. Cap. 32. De Venenis*, who took a Drachm and a half. *Antidoti hoc exhibetur, pulv. st. aut Rad. Nymphae alba, vel sem. Pastinaca, ʒij. cum vino ex Absynthio, Scordio, Aniso, Cuminum, Nardo Indica, et Castoreo paratur pulvis, & cum vino offeratur, ut et Theriaca, Mithridatum.* Ad strangulationem interbindam laudatur *Galbani ʒss.* Ad ventris cruciatus et tormina sedanda, *Taculus e fursuribus, sale Pulgrio, Cuminum, Ruta, Mentha, et Lauri bacis paratus, & in vino vel lacte coctus, extra, calide applicetur.* Vel *R. Mithridatij, Castorei, os. nuc. masticatae express.* An. ʒi. *ol. Rutae. q. s. Fiat Linimentum.* Quia ratione *Hypercatarraxis*, et nimia purgatio sistenda sit ; Item singulis quomodo curandus sit, et Convulsiones quae accedere solent, vide Apud Practicos.

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SECTION III.

Aconitum and its Antidotes.

Aconitum is accounted one of the most Deadly Poysons that is: killing not onely Beasts, but men also, with the very touch. Pliny Nat. Hist. Lib. 27. Cap. 2. As Schenkius observes, thinks it one of the most pernicious poysons of all others: *Idem refert tactis genitalibus famini sexus animalium eodem die mortem inferre. Atque hoc fuit vehenem quo interemptae, dormientes a Calphurnio Bestia uxores.* Antidoti loco sunt Ruta, Abrotanum, Centaurium, Origanum, Marrabium, Chamapitis, Aristoloch. Longa, Coagulum Leporis, Hadi, cum vino vel aceto sumptum, Rad. Eryngij, Castoreum, Theriaca, Mithridatum; Sed imprimis commendatur opobalsamum 3j. pondere exhibitum. Sed adeo homini adversa est, ut nisi statim succurratur, hominem subito interficiat.

SECTION IV.

Of the Mandrake and its Antidotes.

MAndragora the Mandrake Roote, which is of so poysonous a nature, that

that it affecteth in a violent manner, making the Mouth and Tongues of such as have taken it, dry, and as it were inflamed: It hath a bitter taste, and is of a most offensive smell, causing such a deep sleepe to seise on those who hath seised upon it, that it is no easie matter to awake them, stupifying the braine and senses, making them oftentimes mad; And in the end, if meanes be not used in time, it kills. *Antidoti loco,*

agro Pulegium, Origanum, Absynthium, Ruta, Scordium, Castoreum, seu forma decocti, seu pulveris, cum vino vel aceto exhibeantur. Utilis est Theriaca, Raphanus domesticus, cum sale per triduum aliquoties assumptus, Mandragora Bezoar perhibetur. Ad agrum excitandum adhibeantur Odoramenta et Errhina à castoreo, Ruta, Pulegio, Pyresbro, Piper et Sinapi parata, Et reliqua omnia que in Lethargo adhiberi solent; ut, Fructices, Ligatura, etc. Caput etiam iriganum est A. eto et Oleo Rosaceo, item aleo in quo Pulegium, Calamintha, Serpillum, Thymus, et alia Medicamenta Cephalica cotta fuerunt. Potus sit vinum dulce, vel vinum Absynthites.

To which Roots, we may well add the excessive use of Garlick, Onions, and Leekes, since all Physicians conclude them extreem noxious, ingendring many grots,

corrupt, and malignant humours, inflame the Blood, hurt the Eyes, Head; Braine, and Stomack, and incline to Lethargies, Sopor, Coro, Vertigo, Epilepsie, and madness it self. Nay and Cardan affirms, That even the Children that are begotten of such as use to feed frequently on Onyons, are much inclined and prone to madness. Arnulfus the Emperour, as Crantzins records, Lib. 3. cap. 9. Saxonia, Lost his life by too liberally feeding on Garlick. And if we may believe Mizaldus, he will shew us, in horto; that Leekes are no less dangerous. The Cures of these, are the same with that of Hen-bane before declared.

DIVISION III.

Of Poysons belonzing to Hearbs.

SECTION I.

Of Woolf-bane, and its Antidotes.

THirdly, of Hearbs and Leaves, Napello offers it self first to our Consideration commonly among us known by the name of *Wolfe-bane*; The most poysonous and deadly of all others, if taken inwardly,

ther to *Dogg*, *Catt*, or any other Creature, as well as *Woulfes*, nay and unto *Mankind* also, as all Authours affirm; And common experience hath evinced us, if we may give Credit to the relations we meet with in the writings of the Learned: As that Feast in *Antwerp*, where, the Leaves of this Hearb being ignorantly put into a Sallad among others, and eaten by severall, dyed every one, not without most horrible and grieyous symptoms, at large to be seen in *Schinkius*, where he recites severall examples of such as have eaten this Hearb; As in brief, they are, (as appears by those examples) very much swelled in most parts of the Body, their Mouths are inflamed, and their Tongue swelled, so as that it can hardly be contained in the Mouth; They are Convulsive, Verriginous, subject to frequent faintings, The Face and whole Body pale, as it were, black and blew, the Pulse weak, the Eyes drawn aside, the Leggs swelling, and the whole man possessed with Cold Sweat, and lastly, with Death it self; &c. This *Napellus*, as *Mathiolus* upon *Dioscorides*, *Lib. 4. Cap. 73.* maintaines, is a kind of *Aconitum*, And the truth is they are so near of kin, that I find few Authours clearing their differences, most taking them

to be one and the same, and so confound these appellations promiscuously and indifferently, using the one for the other, or for both. I should be too prolix, (and but to little purpose) to reconcile the Controversie; wherefore I shall for brevities sake refer you to the aforesaid *Dioscorides*, *Martialis*, *Dodonaeus*, our *Parkinson*, *Gerard*, and other *Herbalists*. As touching the Cure, Such is the malignity and venomous nature of this Hearb, that if present remedy be not used, no Antidote is of sufficient force to allay or resist it, but in short time kills them that have taken it. *Sed Antidoti loco, exhibeatur Lapis Bezoar, Terra sigillata cum Butyro et Aqua Mellis, utilis item est et Smaragdus ʒij. pondere exhibitus, Bolus Armenus, Syrupus Acetosus. Cur. Granatorum Præcipuum vero adversus Napellum, et alia venena, Antidotum est istud præstantissimum, in Pæna, et Lobel. in Adversariis stirpium, Pag. 320. R. Muscarum quæ passum ceperint De Napello Num. 20. Aristolochia, Boli Armeni, an. ʒj. Dosis ʒj. in Pulvere, in Aqua Rute. vel R. Zedæ. ʒj. Thuris; ʒss. Lapid Bezoar. gra. vi. Mosci, Ambra, An. gra. ij. Fiat pulv. Antidotus Guianerij. est, R. Bacci Lau. Alithridat. Terra Lemniæ, An. ʒij. Musc*

arum Napelli, Num. 24. Mellis, & olei q. s.
Fiat Electuarium. Laudatur & Theriaca,
et Michridatum. Ad oris & faciem Inflammationem, adhibeantur collutiones oris ex Aqua Rosar. Prunell. Plantagin. Cum Rob. Nucum, Diaporo, et similibus. Cordis etiam regioni sericum succo boraginis madidum, vel aliud cordiale imponatur. Reser. se quendam à morte revocasse, Mathiolus, oleo suo de Scorpionibus Cordi illito; Non solum tamen regioni Cordis, sed et manuum ac pedum arteriis, et sub axillis olea salia intrungi possunt.

SECTION II.

Of Hemlock and its Antidotes.

Cicuta, Hemlock, is likewise, as all Authors agree, a dangerous Poyson; (Yet Mercurialis Lib. 1. De Venenis, Cap. 6. Out of Empericus, tells us of one that eat 30 Drachms of Hemlock, without any hurt.) Causing Vertigoes, difficulty of breathing, Hickop, and sometimes strangles the party; also Frigidity, stupor, and swellings over all the Body; Likewise Phrenses, Madnesse, and at length an abatement of the strength, and Death it self, to such as eat this Healtb.

as it hath been often known, mistaking it for
 Parsley, and the Rootes for Parsneps. [Vide
 Dalecampius, Annotat. ad Cap. 13. Lib. 29.
 Plinij, Lit. H. Cardanus, De venenis, Lib. 1.
 Of Hemlock, Cap. 2. Julius Cas. Scalliger, Ex-
 and its An- ercitat. 152: ad subtil. Cardan,
 tidotes. Mathiolus, Comm. ad Lib. 6.
 Cap. 11. Dioscoridis.] In Curatione, statim
 Alexipharmaca sunt exhibenda, & promissa
 vomitoria, et ut sunt Pulv. Rana, Distamni,
 fol. Lauri, Danci, Gentiana, Piperis, Carda-
 momi, seminis Urthæ, Absynthij, Castorei.
 Cum vino generoso exhibend. vel Decoct.
 Laudatur et vinum merum seu generosum
 largius sumptum. Si enim paucam exhibea-
 tur, metus est ne potius vehiculi loco sit vene-
 no, quam ut id expugnet. Tragus Hist. Stirp.
 Lib. 1. Cap. 159. valde Commendat Acetum
 Copiosius haustum; quo mulierem qua
 Rad. Cicuta devorasset, se curasse affirmat.
 Theriaca quoq; et Mithridaticum zij. pondere
 exhiberi possunt.

SECTION III.

Of the Hearb Henbane.

Hoffmannus, Henbane the Hearb, as
 well as the Seed, is Rank Poyson, But

in

in regard it's symptoms, effects, and also Cures, are the same which you have heard before; where I spake of the Seeds; I shall not need to add any thing in this place.

SECTION IV

Of the Heart Man-Drake.

Mudragora, *Heart-Drake*, is likewise pernicious, taken in the Heart as well as Root, though not altogether so violent, the effects and Cures, see in the Root.

SECTION V

Of Round-Leaved-Marsh-Crow-foot, and its Antidotes.

HErba Sardonica, *Ranunculus*, seu *Apium*, The Round-Leaved-Marsh-Crow-foot. By *Lucitannus*, Comment. ad Cap. 171. Lib. 2. *Discoſoria*. And others of the Learned, is accounted very malignant and Poysonous; Causing the Throates, and Stomachs of such as eat it, to burn, and be as it were on fire; As also their Bowells, Intells; And indeed the whole Man is thereby

thereby Inflamed, Causing an Alienation
 of the Mind, and so draws the Mouth aside,
 and shrivells up the Face, that they seem to
 Laugh. Unde appellatur *Apium risus*;
Apium, quod agresti *Apio* simile sit; *Herba*
Sardonica dicta est, quod in *Sardinia* Co-
 piose provenit. Unde in proverbio de ho-
 mine in calamitatibus ridente dicitur, *Risus*
Sardonius. Itaq; *Convulsio Canina* à non-
 nullis *Sardonius Risus* Denominatur, &c.
 In Curatione valde utilis est emulso *Angg-*
dal, Dulc. sem. 4. frig. major, exsiccator.
 Item sem. *Papav. albi*, cum aq. *Hardei*, *Lac-*
tuca, et *Plantaginis parata*. Antidoti loco
 est succus *melisæ* cum aceto datus, vel *Bolus*
Armenus cum sere *Lactis*; vel *Castoreum*
 cum vino Dulci. Extra inungatur *Cervix*
 oleo *Coffina*, de *Castoreo*, *Ulpino*, *Hyperici*,
Unguento Aregon. & similibus. Laudatur
 et vinum largius sumptum.

SECTION VI

Of Spurges and their Antidotes.

E *Sala Minor*, sive *Tithymallus*, The
 Smaller Spurge, is by some esteemed
 the most violent. The truth is, there is not
 a pin to choose, they are all sorts so bad. For
 although

although they have been, and may be used inwardly to purge Choller, Phlegme, and Hydropicall humours: Yet are they but very Churlish, working violently, more fit for horses; then Men, or rather, for Devils; For taken unseasonably, or in too great a quantity, without respect to the nature of the disease, constitution, strength, and custom of the Patient, may sooner kill, then Cure; nay and proves Poyson it self. Notwithstanding *Dioscorides* prescribeth to take ziii . of that sort called *Pirysa*, with red flowers, I do here affirm, peremptorily, it is too much or too great a Dose by farr. For who so shall venture upon half a Drachm of the Iuyce, or powder of the Root (as he adviseth to prepare it) shall find it sufficiently strong, and enough, and that one Drachm will destroy them. But I would not advise any to go to disprove me by the Tryall of it. Many horrid symptoms besides Death, it usually bringeth to such as use it; For it is of that venomous quality, that even, by the very touch, it exulcerateth the skin, making it to burn, and blister an hundred times more then any nettles can. Besides, it being taken inwardly, inflames the whole Body, overthrowes the constitution and temperature of the Liver, excites

intollerable

intollerable paines in the stomach, extream thirst, vomiting and scowring, it seifeth violently on the heart, causeth oftentimes Convulsions, and sudden Death. Antidoti, loco exhibeatur *Bolus Armenus, Terra sigillata, Corallia rubra, Cornu Cervi preparatum, Theriacum cum vino, sive Aqua Cardui benedicti, mile est et gummi Arabic. ac Tragacanth.*

SECTION VII.

Ophiusa and its Antidotes; And Row.

O*phiusa*, An Hearb growing in *Aethiopia*, is no less pernicious; Causing, in such as eat it, intollerable paines; It seifeth chiefly on the Head, Heart, and Spirits, making the parts rage, rove, and as *Julius Alexandrinus Lib. 3. Cap. 5.* observes, runn Phranticke, stark mad, and so Dye! Antidoti loco exhibeatur *Theriacum vel Mishriatum ʒij. pondere, Item Bolus Armenus, Terra sigillata, Corallia Rubra, Lapis Bizarro. & similia.*

To this Divis. of Hearbs, we may add *Row*, for its Caustick Faculty; it being so sharp and corroding, that the skin is easily exulcerated thereby; As appears by that

Gardiner

Gardiner recorded by *Camerarius*, *Lib.*
De Rer and *De Herbo*, who by plucking up
 its Antidotes of great store of this Hearb, for
 certain days together, his Hands
 and Forehead were thereby extreamly
 blistered and Erysipelated. *Levinus Lem-*
nins also, *De occult. Nat. Miracul. Lib. 4.*
Cap. 12. Tells us of one that had his upper
 Lipp and Nostrills most exceedingly exulce-
 rated and blistered, but with smelling to a
 glais in which was *Rer* steeped in Vineger.
 How strange soever it may seem, no questi-
 on, the fume and Aër of *Rosyon* is very nox-
 ious, and may prove, sometimes, mortall.
Diodorus Siculus, Lib. 2. Informs us of a
 certain Hearb growing in *Arabia Felix*,
 which casts, such as sleepe upon it, into a
 most sweete sleepe, and so at length makes
 them sleepe their Last. And the same *Lem-*
nins in his *Herball to the Bible*, evinceth this
 truth also, where he shewes that by the very
 smell of a *Mandrake Aple*, which he had
 set upon a shelve in his study, he was so
 propented to sleepe, that he could not hold
 open his Eyes; which so sooon as he had
 removed into another roome, he became
 cheerefull and lively again. Besides com-
 mon experience evinceth us that the burn-
 ing of Ginny Pepper in a roome, will set
 all

all therein a Coughing, and Henbane-seed, being burnt in any Hen-house, will cast all the Poultry into a dead and stupid sleepe.

DIVISION IV.

Of Poysons belonging to Flowers.

SECTION I.

Flos Colchii and its Antidotes.

Fourthly Flowers are in number 3. chiefly
 1. *Flos Colchi*, and not onely the Flower, but also the Hearb it self is most Deadly Poyson; It is a sort of *Ephemerum* growing in *Armenia*, and so, from the name of the place, is called *Colchicum*. If it be taken inwardly, it Corrodes and exulcerateth the stomach, Bowells, and all it touches, causing the Bloody-Flux, and therewith expells the very Intralls themselves, in raggs, and an extraordinary itching over all the Body, nay and Death it self, as appears by that story recorded by *Joann. Agricola Ammonius, Rei Herbaria, Lib.2.* Who tells us of two Boyes playing together in the fields, by eating these Flowers, Dyed most miserably. In *Curatiene*, *Dioscorides valde commendat bubulum*

bubulum vel Asininum Lac, largius sumptum. Item *Laudantur emulsiones ex sem. 4. frigid. major. Et Amygdal. Dulc. Cum aqua Tormentilli, Plantaginis, Burse Pastoris, vel, pro Alexipharmasis, Commendantur, Serpillum, origanum, myrti semen et folia, Rad. Polygoni Rubi folia, Folia & glandes fagi ac quercus, quae in Lacte coqui possunt.*

SECTION II.

Flos Africanus and its Antidotes

FLOS Africanus, is likewise as pernicious. If *Dodonaeus* may be credited, who in *part. 2. lib. 3. Cap. 12.* affirms as much, being of an unfavoury smell, dulling the head brain and senses like unto *Hemlock*, &c. Nay and experience (says he) evinceth instanceing in a *Cat*, to which he having given some of these Flowers with Cheese, was thereby presently inflamed in an exceeding manner, and so Dyed immediately: And *Mice* (he saith) that have eaten the seedes thereof, have been found dead afterwards; Nay, and he farther attests, he saw a boy, being about to eat the Flowers, that had his Lipps and Mouth most exceedingly inflamed. The Cure is the same with *Hemlock*.

SECTION

SECTION. II.

Crocus, and six Antidotes.

Crocus also, if taken inordinately, and inconsiderately, is poysonous; Although otherwise, ~~it is~~ given with discretion, and taken in moderation, is a very good Cordiall, and exceedingly exhilarateth the Spirits, as *Dioscorides*, *Dodonæus*, *Mathiolus*, and our *Herbalists*, unanimously affirm: Nay *Lucitanus*, Confirms it by an example, *ad Cap. 25. Lib. 3. Dioscorid.* Of one who putting a little too much of these Flowers into broath (in regard they were Cordial) and eating of them, fell into such a violent passion or fit of Laughter, that one would have thought he would have thereby instantly dyed, it causes likewise, most excessive pains in the head, nay, it hath been known that some who have slept upon them, have the next day been found Dead. The Cure is the same with *Herbane*.

DIVISION V.

DIVISION V.

Of Poysons belonging to Trees.

SECTION I.

*Of the Wallnut-Tree, and its Antidotes,
Tammerine-Tree, Juniper, and
Baxama, &c.*

OF *Trees* that are venemous, Authours have variously written; Yet cheisly they are reducible to these Three. 1. *Juglans Arbor*, the *Wallnut-Tree*, whose very shadow is of a poysonous influence or faculty, As *Gravinnus* Li. 2. *De venenis et De Taxo*, observes Cap. 22. Affirming it from his own Experience; For, not believing what Authours had reported of this matter, he sayes, that once, in the midst of Summer, he adventured to sleepe under this Tree, but when he awaked, he attests himself to be most grievously affected with the Head-ach, and his whole body refrigerated, which, continued for six Dayes after. Nay *Scennervus* thinks it Causeth the *Vertigo*, *Epilepsie*, and *Apoplexy* also; And that it is the occasion of troublesome Dreames, and o-
G ther

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ther evils, may be Collected from that of *Marcellus Denatus*, recorded also by the a-fore-
 said *Sennertus*, of a Woman who
 sleeping under this Tree about noon-day,
 Dreamed she was fighting with the Devill,
 or that the Devill was beating of her, who
 thereby was so terrified and amazed, that,
 being awaked and returned home to her
 own house, fell into a Burning Feaver,
 whereby all her hair came off, &c. which
 phansie in sleepe, although it might have
 happened as well in her own house, as I
 have Dreamed the same in my bed; Yet
 no question the very shadow of that Tree
 is very noxious to the Body, Spirits, Heart,
 and Brain, as all Authours generally agree.
 Neither is it to be accounted so strange
 since we find many others recorded by the
 Learned that assert in the same nature. As
 the *Tammeride*, which, as *Christophorus*
 Of the *Tam- A Costa. Arom. Lib. Cap. De*
meride-Tree, *Tamarind.* maketh mention, is
Juniper, and known by experience, to be no
Buxana, with lesse dangerous. And *Thevetus*
 their Anti- *Lib. Sing. Cap. 61.* Reports of
 doctes the Tree called *Buxana*, that
 whosoever shall stay under it but the space
 of a quarter of an hour, shall be in danger of
 suffocation: Many of the same virtue, he
 sayes,

Of Poissons belonging to VEGETABLES. 39

sayes, are growing in *Pern* and the *Caribe*. Islands in *India*. To which may be added the *Juniper-Tree*, according to those in *Virgil Eclog. 10. v. Pennul.* Recited by *Lucretius Lib. 6.* As *Schenkins* quotes *Lib. 7. De Venenis.*

*Arboribus primum certis, gravis umbra
tributa*

*Usq; adeo Capitis faciant ut saepe dolores:
Siquis eas subter jacuit, prostratus in
herbis.*

*Symptomata verò ista tolluntur lotione Capi-
tis cum lixivio in quo Betonica, Hysopus, Ma-
jorana, Lavendula, Pulegium, Rosmarinus,
Salvia, Spica, vel Stacas Cocta fuerint. vel
irroretur Caput Aqua Rosmarini, Majo-
rana, Salvia, Lavendula. Exhibeantur
vero species Diambra (ut docet Sennertus et
Alii) Diamosci Dulcis, Aromatici Caryo-
phylati, Dianthos, Trochisci Gallia Mascha-
ta, vel ex Herbis Cephalicis supra dictis
paretur decoctum, et addito melle Anthosato a-
gro exhibeatur. Utiles etiam sunt Aqua
Cephalica, Epileptica, Apoplectica. Potus
sit vinum generosum, &c.*

SECTION II.

Of the Yew-Tree and its Antidotes.

T*axus Arbor*, the *Yew-Tree*, which although it be, as *Petrus Pena* notes, (in *Adversariis* pag. 450.) inoffensive, growing in *England*; Yet in other parts, the Wood, Juyce, Berries, and shadow likewise, is *Poysonous*. As in *Spaine*, according to *Pliny Lib. 16. Nat. Hist. Cap. 10.* The Wood and Berries are mortall, especially of the *Male Yew*; So that it hath been known the Wine that hath been kept in such pipes and vessells as hath been made of that wood, hath killed those who drank thereof. And in *Arabia* (he sayes) it is so pernicious, that it killsthem who do sleepe, or eat their meat under it. *Its Cures* are the same with the *Wallnut*, *Juniper*, and the rest.

SECTION III.

Of the Box-Tree, and its Antidotes, with the Rose-bays, &c.

B*oxus Arbor*, the *Box-Tree*, is put by *Levinus Lemnius*, in his *Herball to the Bible*,

Bible also, as a poysonous Tree causing Death it self, Feavers, and many other symptoms, Instancing in one who was destroyed drinking the ashes thereof, out of a superstitious humour. To which, I may, for a Conclusion, add, that *Indian Tree* called *Nerium & Oliander*, which being likewise taken inwardly, prove destructive, As *Liebanthus Com. De venenis* affirmes. Yet *Dioscorides* allowes of the leaves and Flowers taken in wine to be an excellent remedy against the stinging of an Adder, or Serpent, But acknowledgeth it is poyson to Doggs, Asses, Mules, &c. *Galen*, notwithstanding, *Lib. 8. simpl.* Affirmes positively it is both to *Man* and *Beast*, mortall, taken inwardly; And with him the most rationall agree. *Its Cures* are the same with the former.

DIVISION VI.

Of Poysons belonging to Fruits.

SECTION I.

Of the Man-Drake-Apple, and its Antidotes.

IN the sixth place, *Fruits* are to be Considered; And 1. That of the *Mandrake*,
G 3 for

for its Apples are by the Learned generally concluded poysonous, *Dioscorides, Galen, Mathiolus, Avicenna, Rhafis, Lemnius, Sennertus*, new and old writers, all agree therin; Causing, in such as have taken it, extreme heat and drought in both Mouth, Tongue, Jawes, &c. As you have heard before, where I spake of the Root, Causing Phrenesies, Dotage, Madnes, nay and Death it self, stupefying the braines and senses, and exciting sleepe even by the smell thereof, as *Lemnius* records (in his *Herball of the Bible*) of himself, who, having laid one of these apples on a shelf in his study, was made so dull, heavy, and sleepy thereby, that he could hardly open his Eyes, but removing of it into another roome, did therewithall likewise remove his Drowfiness (as I noted before where I spake of *Rew*) *Rhafis, Lib 24. Cap. 835. Continentis.* Hath a Story of one who by eating of five of these Apples fell into a Syncope. The Cure is the same with the *Roots*.

SECTION

SECTION II.

Nux Vomica, and its Antidotes, with
Pruna Insania, Nux Metalla, &c.

Nux Vomica, the Vomiting Nut, so called, because it is thought to be very effectually to provoke vomiting; *Marbodus*, and others are of the contrary part, affirming it not to cause vomit at all, notwithstanding the name; with whom our *Parkinson*, *Theat. Botan.* Agrees, *Tribe 17. Cap. 44.* But *Sennertus* proves it is a strong vomit, *Pract. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 7. Cap. 20.* out of *Renodens*, *Antidotor. Lib. 3. Sect. 1. Cap. 10.* So likewise some account it no Poyson mixing it with medecines, as may be seene in the *Pharmacopœa* made by the *Augustin Physicians*, and those in *Norimberge* in their *Electuary De ovo*; But our *Colledge at London*, are of another mind, or were; And therefore did not without Cause strike it out of the former *Antient Dispensatory*, it being very hurtfull, nay and poysonous. It is by all confessed very venomous to Dogs, Catts, and Birds, as *Sennertus* affirms from his own experience, and others. *Serapio*, on the other side will have

no venemous quality in it ; But *Matthiolum*, again sayes there is, Confirming it by an example, of an old woman that was destroyed by eating of some which was intended to kill certain Doggs, which by their continuall barking, disturbed them from their sleepe and rest. *Com.ad Cap. 73. Lib. 4. Dioscorid.* (Yet the *Turks* do usually eat of it without any the least prejudice ; And the *Germans* frequently use it in Antidotes, and the Electuary *De Ovo*, and that with good success, As *Gregorius Melichius* *Stoli. ad Elect. de Aromat. Galeni, Antidotarii sui annotat.*) *Tabernamontanus, Lib. 3. Cap. 14.* affirmes ʒij , weight of it, is poyson, and will kill any one ; but, a Drachm will only intoxicate a mans braines so as that he will seeme to be inebriated ; with whom also, *Sennertus* agrees, Affirming, that if it be taken inwardly, it causeth presently a loathing, and much vomiting, extraordinary thirst, a violent flux of the belly, straitnesse of the brest, an universall weakness over the whole body, a cold sweat, Convulsions, and at length without speedy help be administred, Death it self. *Antidoti loco exhibeantur Zedoar. ʒij. pondere cum vino, Coriices Citri vel succus ejus, Rob. Myrti, vel Cydoniorum.* Hercunto I may well

well add *Nux Metella*, or *Metbel*, and
Pruna Insania; In regard
 Of *Pruna Insania*, of their dangerous quality,
Nux Metella, and and affinity one with ano-
 its Antidotes. ther, they being all Nuts;

Metbol or *Metel* then, I shall first speak
 of, which *Serapio*, with some others, have
 confounded with *Nux vomica*, indifferent-
 ly taking one for the other, and mistaking
 both, as I think; Some likewise will have
 it be the *Stramonium minus*, or *Datura*; It
 will not be worth my time and paines to
 reconcile the Dissentions of Authours on
 this matter; the most rationall agree that
 our *Vomica* in *Apothecaries* shops at this
 day to be sold, is not the *Nux Vomica*
 of the *Antients*, (for that is of that
 property, that one Drachm, will cause
 vomiting) but rather *Metbel*, However
Metbel is also poysonous, as our approved-
 est Writers agree, Casting such as take it,
 into a most profound sleepe, hardly to be
 awakened, making their Tongue and Lips
 to swell, their Nailes to grow blew, the
 whole body pale, and to fall into a cold
 sweate, and Death it self without speedy
 help. In *Curacione exhibeantur decoctum*
Absynthij, *Origani*, *Ruta Sylvestris*, *Ra-*
dic. Gentiana, *Helenii*, *cum vino paratum*,
 vel

vel Castoreum, Pyrethrum, Bacca Lauri, Cinamomum, Theriaca, Species Diagalange, Diacinziberis: Cibi loco utatur ager Butyro recenti, Carnibus & jusculis pinguibus, Potus sit vel vinum meracum, vel Lac Dulce Copiosum. Præna Infantia, the mad Indian Plums or Nuts, &c. Are altogether as dangerous some think; But I rather conceive this much more temperate, yet they make such as eat them, extraordinary sleepy, Cause Laskes, seise on the Heart, spirit and Braine, exciting divers strange phantasies and Chymeraes in their heads; As appears from that relation of *Clusius, Lib. 2. Epotick, Pag. 53. et 54.* Touching some *Dutch men* that happened to eat some of them after they were sleept in liquor and boyled; where he tells us one cryed perpetually, *take away the woman*, thinking his Cabin was a Brew house; Another continually made inquiry, *who would buy his Fish*, imagining himself to be plentifully stored with them. One thought that the Devil was catching of Fish at the stern of the ship, Another, that they were building a ship in his Cabin; A third, that severall men were come to take away his Cabin from him, whereupon bestirring himself broake severall China Dishes; Here lies one Howling and

and Crying, his flesh was torne from his bones; An other sees the Heavens open, and exclames, *Lord I will, willingly, follow thee.* The Masters Boy thinks he sees many little men dancing upon his Fathers nose; And one of the Sailers will not be perswaded but that through the bulke of the ship, he saw the Anchors of the Sea, and the like; Yet, He sayes, after they had slept, all these Phansies vanished. Its *Antidotes* are the same with *Mandrakes*.

SECTION III.

Of Colocynthis, and its Antidotes.

C*olocynthis*, The *Coloquintida Apple*, Taken by it self or in any other Compound Medicine in too great a quantity is no lesse mortall then any of the former, destroying the Constitution of the stomach, excoriating the bowells and intralls, causing Bloody-fluxes, and many other direful symptomes, nay, and Death it self; For *Dodonæus in suis observationibus*, as *Camærarins in Horto* records, telleth us of one who by receiving a Drachm hereof with other ingredients, but in a Clyster, had his intralls thereby

thereby excoriated even to death, causing much blood, some few hours after he was dead to issue out at the fundament. The Cure is the same with *Hellebor*. *Utilis est etiam, si agro exhibeatur Decoct. Uvar. Passar. cum Oleo Amygdalorum Dulcium.*

SECTION IV:

Of Night-shade, and its Antidotes.

S*Olani Fructus*, The Fruits or Berries of *Night-shade*; *Night-shade* is very dangerous of what sort soever it be, taken either in the Roote, Hearb, or Fruit; All the kinds excite and provoke to sleepe; The *Ordinary and Common Night-shade* is lesse pernicious: And those which are called *Hortensis*, and *Belladonna*, are the most poysonous and mortall, especially their Fruits; Causing terrible Dreames, strange Phansies, Alienation of the Mind, deepe sleepe, &c. As appears by that of *Joannes Moibanns* in *symphon. ad Cap. 11. Lib. 1. Parabilium, Dioscorid. And Mercurialis De Venenis, Lib. 1. Cap. 13.* Sayes he saw some boyes who were kill'd by eating those Apples of that sort callyd *Belladonna*. Likewise the Berries of ordinary *Night-shade* are reputed no less destructive

structive ; For *Tragus*, *Hist. Stirp. Lib. 3. Cap. 24.* From the testimony of *Georg. Olinger. Novimburgens.* Assures us they were the death of two Boyes that out of wantonnesse eat them as they were playing in the Fields. Yet of the two, *Balladonna* is by the most rationall accounted , the most mortall and violent ; As is apparent from the Writings of the said *Tragus Cap. 15. Leonhart. Fuchsius. Hi Stirp. Cap. 265. Joannes Wierus De Praestigiis Daemonum, Lib. 3. Cap. 17. Joannes Baptista Porta De Magia Natural. Lib. 14. Cap. 13, &c. In Curatione laudantur Aqua Mulsa, Lac Caprinum aut Asininum, Dulce vinum, quod tepidum cum aniso bibatur: Amygdala amara, gallinacea pectora Decocta; quin etiam Conchylia omnia, tam cruda quam cocta, edere salutare est. Conveniunt & locusta marina, gammari et pota eorundem juscula. Item exhibeantur Bolus Armenus, Terra sigillata, Ruta, Theriaca et Mithridatium, et reliqua, quae Helleboro albo sumptis nilia sunt.*

SECTION

SECTION V.

Mangas, and its Antidotes.

M*Angas*, The Italian hony plum; about the bigness of a quince, full of a milkie kind of Juyce, etc. As *Christophorus à Costa, Lib. Aro. p. 70.* describes it. Affirming, withall, that it is a most pernicious and piercing poyson, So that the least quantity thereof being eaten, will immediately kill; concluding, *Adco celeriter perimit, ut hactenus nullum sit repertum Antidotum ad ejus vim compefcendam.* Its of that penetrative nature, that, as yet, no Antidote is known to be sufficient to suppress or resist its power and force.

DIVISION VII.

Of Poysons belonging to Juyces.

SECTION I.

Of Opium and its Antidotes.

LAstly, *Juyces* are especially five that are poysonous; As, *Opium*, the *Juyce of Poppys*, a most dangerous Poyson,

of Poysons belonging to VEGETABLES. 95

as all Authors unanimously agree. *Pliny Nat. Hist. Lib. 20. Cap. 8.* Tells us of one that was presently killed with drinking some of it. And *Jacobus Justinianus* affected with the Tooth-ach, by dropping some Oyle in which was *Opium* therewith, slept to death; as *Alexander Benedictus Lib. 6. Cap. 13. De Curand. Morb. Records.* Nay, it is of that force and poysonous Nature, that even in Clysters and suppositories it is mortall: as appears by him in *Nichol. Ser. 2. C. 11.* Who taking a suppository against the *Tenesmus* was thereby destroyed. A Lady, in *Mar. Gattinaria, Cap. De Soda Colerica in 9. Rhafis.* Having not slept many days together et *Medici decreverunt ut sibi supponeretur collyrium quoddam longum Opiatum quod cum filo communi appenso, ut extrahi possit,* which caused her presently to sleepe, but the Maides neglecting to draw it away as the Physicians had given order to do when she was fallen asleep, slept her last, never waking more. And the same *Nicholas Serm 2. Tract 1. Cap. 15.* Attells himself to have seen an ancient man, to whom a Clyster being administered with *Opium* against that excessive paine of the Collick, dyed. And if it be not taken in that quantity as to kill, yet it causeth many horrible, and

and direfull symptoms ; *As the Vertigo, Sopor, Coma, a retching and wearinesse to any thing but sleepe, refrigerating the body, and so seising on the Heart, Spirits, and Lungs, that respiration is but small and remisse, the whole body infeeble, and the very blood in the Heart Coagulated ; Nay, and if it be taken in the least manner in excels, without speedy help be administred, it immediately kills. [As Fallopius, Tractat. de Compositis. medicament. Cap. 8. Instances by example. And yet Sextus Empericus, i. Hypotheseon Empericarum, tells us of one that eat 4. Drachms of Opium without any hurt. Nay, Garzicus ab Horto, Lib. 1. Aromat. Indiar. Cap. 4. Sayes he knew one that would familiarly eat ten Drachms.] Opii Antidota sunt in primis Asa, et Castoreum, que nonnulli Bezoar et Theriacam Opii nominant. Utilia etiam sunt Ruta et Origani, et quidem Asa ʒj. vel Castoreum ʒj. vel ij. pondere cum vino generoso propinatur.*

SECTION II.

Euphorbium, and its Antidotes.

E*uphorbium, or that which our Herbalists call the Burning Thorny Plant, either*

ther in the Juyce, Gumm, or otherwise taken into the Body, irregularly, or in too great a quantity, causeth an extraordinary heat in the Tongue, Mouth, Jawes, Stomach, and bowells, exciting intolerable paines by corroding and gnawing those parts; it provoketh Vomit, nauseousness and Hiccop; inflameth the whole body, with inextinguishable thirst; bringeth cold sweats, soulding fits, grievous Dysenteries, and at length Death it self; As him in *Alex. Benedictus* recorded by *Schenkius*, *De venenis*, *Lib. 7. Fol. 984.* Troubled with the Gout, and taking pills from an *Emperick*, made of *Euphorbium*, was immediately seized on by the Dysentery, and severall other direfull symptoms, and so dyed that very day. *Proprium Euphorbij Antidotum est semen Citri ex vino, in quo radices helenii Costa sint. Utilia etiam sunt Terra sigillata, Smaragdus, Crystallus Preparatus, Spec. Liberantis, Theriaca, &c.*

SECTION III.

Scammony and its Antidotes.

Scammonium, a kind of *Convolvulus*, or *Bendweed*; It is oftentimes used in Physick

H

sick

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sick, especially in Pills, both by *Antiēt & Modern Physicians*; But yet as the former, if not warily used and rightly applyed, causeth exceeding much Mischeif to ensue; As, it destroyeth the Stomach, gnawes and corrodes the Intralls, causing Dysenteries and expulsion of blood, and sometimes of the bowells the selves in rags; Brings also faintings and sowndings, inflaming the Heart and spirits, so that the whole Body is as it were set on fire, and at length destroyed, as *Amatus Lucitanus, Comment. ad Cap. 171. Lib. 4. Dioscorid.* attests to have often seen at *Venice* and *Ferraria*, severall that by taking of it in pills, and other wayes in too great a quantity, have changed, thereby, this life for eternity. [Yet *Fallopins de simpl. Purg. Capit. quadragesimo octavo*, sayes he saw one that took at once an ounce of *Scammony*, and yet gave him not so much as one stoole.] *In Curatione Diascoridii, quod est succ. Scammonii. Laudantur omnia quae Euphorbio sumpto utilia sunt.*

SECTION

SECTION IV.

Of the Indian Hiucca, and its Antidotes.

H*iucca succus*, The Juice of the Indian
Herb *Hiucca*, of the Root of which
the Indians make their bread *Casaver*, is
likewile Poyson, as *Cardan*, *Scaliger*, and
other of the Learned, note, as also common
experience evinceth, as divers have affirmed
unto me who have bee in those parts where
it is frequent to make such bread; and
yet the Juyce thereof is rank, peircing,
and deadly Poyson: So that, as the afore-
named *Cardan*, *Lib. 12. De subtilitate* con-
tends, there is hardly any remedy sufficient
to resist the power thereof. The reason is
rendred by *Julius Caesar Scaliger*, *Exerci-
sat. 153. sect. 5. et 8. ad subtil. Cardan*. Be-
cause the Juyce being a thin body, or of
rare parts, soone penetrateth all the parts of
the Body; as also of a peculiar offensive
and destructive faculty or property, natu-
rally Inherent in the Juyce it self. (Yet it
is reported that the Juyce of this Root not
growing in Islands, but in the Continent
is inoffensive. And where it is deemed poy-
sonous, the Inhabitants make a kind of

small drink of it, by boyling it only till half be consumed. It serveth them likewise for Hony, being boyled thick; and for Vnager being set in the Sun without such boyling.) Illustrating the former reason by an example, Instancing in *Leeks*, that the Juyce thereof is very offensive. (But *Mixaldus in Horto*, Affirmes the Juyce also to be mortall, and to have killed severall who have attempted to take it into their Bodies.) When as the Rootes or Blades themselves eaten are lesse offensive or not at all in that nature. The same may be added of the Juyce of *Lettice*, two ounces whereof being reputed no better then poyson, and of a deadly quality; When, as much *Lettice* as will yeild two ounces of Juyce, may be eaten without any offence: and all because of the thinnesse of the parts, which soone diffuse themselves into the Veines, &c. And extinguish naturall heat, nay, and Life it self. *The Cure* is (you have heard) seldome or never wrought, so deadly and poysonous is it.

SECTION

SECTION V.

Of *Toxicum* and its *Antidotes*, *Mel Venenatum*, Mushrooms.

5. **A**ND Lastly, *Toxicum*; a most violent and wicked Poyson, so destructive and pernicious, that all Poysons have generally been denominated *Toxica*, and comprehended under that name. But what this *Toxicum* is, or formerly was, is not plainly discovered by any Authour that I have yet rancountred; *Dioscorides*, Lib. 6. Cap. 20. Sayes it was a medecine in which the *Indians*, Savages, and people of old were wont to dip the heads of their arrows in the time of war, to make the wound incurable, and mortall. *Sunt enim Græci τόξα et τοξήματα, sagittæ; Atq; hinc Toxicum dictum venenum, quo tela illinuntur.* To the same use likewise in Cap. 19. he names *Pharicum* to be also in request; so called, as some think, either because good store of it was wont to be brought to *Pharis* a City in *Arcadia* so called; or from the Witch that first invented it; But what these poysons were, he doth not acquaint us, neither do any since for him, more then that they

were the Juyces of some Hearb or Hearbs; But whether Simple or Compound is not concluded among them; neither of what Hearb or Hearbs, they were prepared. Some think it may be made of *Napellus*, or *Woolfbane*; others of *Aconitum*; a third of *White Hellebor*: *Pliny Lib. 16. Nat. Hist. Cap. 10.* will have it the Juice of the Tree called *Taxus* or *Tew*, and that thence therefore it had its name: But whether it be any of these, or the tree *Gaiacum* or those other bearing fruit, (as *Thevetus* records *Cap. 61. Lib. Sing. Idem T. 1. Cosm. Lib. 10. Cap. 3.* in the *Indies*) about the bigness of a tennis-ball, the Juyce of which they affirm the *Indians* to dip their Darts in, or some other. I shall not adventure to presume to determine, where so many Learned Men have been obscure, or at least, not clear. It is so deadly and piercing a *Poyson*, that it is immedicable, killing even with the very touch; Wherefore I willingly omit what others have affirmed in that particular.

To these Juyces, I may well add (besides *Leeches*, and *Lettice* before named) the Juyce of *Mandrake*, and of *Hemlock*; Half a Drachm of the former being enough to kill any one; And the latter being reputed the death of * *SOCRATES* that famous

* *Plato* in
Phaedon.

famous Pilosopher. *Their Cure* is the same with the *Roote*, any *Hearb* before treated of.

There may, likewise, hereunto, also, be annexed, *Mel Venenatum*, *Poysoned Hony*; for so it often happens to be : as appears by that of *Galen*, *Lib. 10. De simplic. medicament. facultat. circa initium*, according as *Schenkins* and *Sennertus* quote, as also that of *Pliny*, *Lib. 21. Cap. 14. Nat. Hist.* being gathered by the *Bees*, from *Of Poysoned Hony*, *poysenous Flowers*, &c. and its *Antidotes*.

And *Rhodiginus Cap. 35. 25.* Tells us of *Hony* coming out of *Box* in *Pontus*, that makes such as eat it stark mad. Others again he records, *Cap. 30. 18.* that immediately kills being poysoned by the place in which it was made. As soon as ever it is eaten any manner of way, or drank in liquor, it is in the Mouth, and to the Tongue and Palate very sweete and pleasant ; But immediately after, disturbs the Head, causing it to be dull, Vertiginous, and filled with Chymeraes, as also Deliriums, tremblings abundantly ; hinders respiration, making grievous paines in the sides, & Breasts, as also gnawings in the Intestines, and abundance of Wind ; an universall trembling over the whole Body ; and if

speedy remedy be not administred, Death it self seiseth on them. *Its Cures* are the same with *Aconitum*, before mentioned.

Lastly to conclude this Class, touching *Poysons belonging to Vegetables*, I may add that meanest and most unworthy of all vegetables, *Mushroomes*, which although some are ventured on as food by Fanatick brains; Yet others are poysonous, and all pernicious; Nay, and none of them fit for food; Of *Mushroomes*, Whence *Seneca* did well and their Anti- term them a voluptuous Poy-dotes.

son. *Pliny Ancipitem Cibus Lib. 22. Cap. 23. Nas. Hist.* Destroying whole Families at a repast; *Claudius Caesar*, as *Suetonius* records, was destroyed by them; And *Cardan Lib. 3. De Sanitas. Tuend. Cap. 47.* Reckons up I know not how many more that lost their lives by this fantastickall food. Those are the worst, and most poysonous, which, as *Avicenna* notes, are grayish or of a blewish colour, which some think are not only mortall being eaten, but destructive also to such as do but smell unto them. And the reason is, either 1. Because they are naturally nothing else but a bundle of cold, moist, and viscus vapours and matter of the Earth or Trees on which they grow: Or 2. In that they are

are very apt to attract, and suck in all manner of poyson from Toades, Spiders, and other noxious Creatures that do; or may converse about them; Whence, such as eat them, (or such as are naught, or those that are good, in too great a quantity) are as it were suffocated, strangled, or choakt, having their naturall heat extinguished, filling their bellies with wind, causing the Hiccop, exulcerating the Intralls and Bowells, and bringing an universall palenesse over the whole Body, and sometimes causeth madnesse, an example of one thus affected *Petrus Forestus* hath *Lib. 10. Observat. Med. Observat. 116. in Scholio*, of a Woman so affected by eating this trash only. Likewise in the same place he tells us of a young Gentlewoman about Eighteen years of age, *qua in Convulsione ab aëro ex fungis Comestis incidebat*; Lying so Convulst, staring in a most horrible manner, Continuing thus in her fit for six Dayes together, &c. It brings, likewise Sownding Fits, Cold Sweats, Falling-sicknesse, and deepe sleepe, Nay, and Death it self, as you have heard; The which every Physician Confirmer. *Malignitati vero hujus veneni resistunt Calamintha Montana, Origannum, Hyssopus, Ruta, Nasturtium,*

Nasturtium, Absyothium, Allium, Aristoloch. Laudantur et Theriaca, vel Mithridaticum cum Oxymelite simplici vel scillicetico exhibitum; ut et species Diatrion Piperion, Diacalamantha, Diamosci, Dicymini, Diagalanga 3j. pondere cum vino generoso Tribus Diebus Continuis exhibitae, &c. And thus much, briefly, shall suffice to be spoken Of Poysons belonging to Vegetables.

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OF
POYSONS

belonging to
ANIMALLS.

CLASSE III.

THUS having spoken of Poysons belonging to *Mineralls*, as also to *Vegetables*, It resteth, according, to my promise, I speak also to *Animalls*, which may be divided into these severall rankes; As being either
1. Of *Beasts*; Or 2. Of *Flying Creatures*; Or 3. Of *Serpents*; Or 4. Of *Fishes*; Or 5. Of *Creeping things*. Of all which, there are divers sorts: As 1. OF BEASTS; 1. *Doggs*; 2. *Cats*; 3. *Woolfes*; 4. *Mus Araneus*; 5. *Taurus*; 6. *Vacca*. 2. OF FLYING CREATURES: 1. *Cantharides*; 2. *Apis*; 3. *Vespus*. 3. OF SERPENTS: 1. *Draco*; 2. *Crocodylus*;

las; 3. Scorpio; 4. Basiliscus; 5. Salamandra; 6. Vipera; 7. Dryinus; 8. Stellio; 9. Aspis; 10. Natrix; 11. Hemorrhous; 12. Sepedon; 13. Gerafter; 14. Dipsas; 15. Amphysbanus & Sytate; 16. Cenchris; 17. & Lacerta. 4. OFFISHES: 1. Torpedo; 2. Draco Marinus; 3. Pastinaca Marina; 4. Canis Marinus; 5. Lepus Marinus; 6. Scorpio Marinus; & 7. Murana. 5. OF CREEPING THINGS, or INSECTS: 1. Scolopendra; 2. Hirudo; 3. Rubica; 4. Acanthus; 5. Pini Eruca. Of all which in order one word as I have done of other Poysons, and so Conclude.

DIVISION I.

Of Poysons belonging to Four-Footed-Beasts.

SECTION I.

Of the biting of Mad-Doggs, and the Antidotes

AND First of such poysons as Four-Footed-Beasts yeild unto us; Among which, Doggs offer themselves in the first place, to our Consideration. Which Creatures, in regard they are more subject

to madnesse oftentimes then others, and a raving kind of dislemper, and foaming at the mouth; Do, by biting, or their venomous foame, convey the same raging fury, to Man or Beast which they wound; As also severall other wayes, as you may see beneath. Of this Creature, therefore, I say, we shall chiefly insist: as touching the madnesse of *Horses, Asses, Mules, Beares, Foxes*, and the rest, which are not so subject to madnesse, or so frequently raging, or, perhaps, never, unless it be unto them conveyed by the bite, foame, or other manner, from these *Doggs, or Woolfes*, I shall refer thee to *Banchinus*, who hath written an whole Tract of them. [With him you may also consult *Avicennas* 6. quarti, Tract. 4. Cap. 5. & 6. *Aurelianus* likewise, Lib. 3. Acutor. Cap. 9. *Aristoteles* De Hist. Animalium Lib. 18. Cap. 22. et 24.] For farther satisfaction, have recourse to the writings of the Learned; But more particularly, read *Dioscorides, Hearnicus, Capivaccius, Hieldisheim, Forestus, Schenkius, Sennertus, &c* But especially he that is, *Instar omnium Cordonehus*, who hath largely, and fully discussed this subject matter, in Two Tractises.

How *Doggs* become mad, is a question
not

not fully discussed by our *Physicians* and *Philosophers*. Some render this reason; Because they are of a melancholly temper and nature: But then other Creatures of the same disposition, as *Hares, Coneys, Cats,* and *Why Dogs* all kind of *Venison, Sheep, etc.* are mad, or would be likewise in the same more exact manner affected. Others will ed there have it proceed *ex qualitatibus* unto them *primis*, which likewise is invalid; any other *primæ qualitates* Creature. for we see these *primæ qualitates* work not the same effect in other Creatures. Others again, say they are subject and most prone to madness of all other Creatures in that they feed upon *Car- rion*, and stinking corrupt matter, and drink fætid and putrified water, which corrupting their blood & spirits procures mad- nesse: But to this neither, can I consent, in that, other Creatures that feed as foully and more frequently, are lesse, nay seldom, or never thus affected, as *Swine, Ducks, Hens, &c.* Which will eat any, or all manner of filth without the least inconveniency; Be- sides, many times we see *Dogs* run mad that never eat a bit of *Car- rion* in all their lives, but choicely fed from their Masters Table. Af, ourth sort, say it is through vexation or trouble in finding their Master when lost, and

and smelling to every filthy & fetid thing ; But this argues as little as the rest, in that if he cannot find his Master quickly, he soone returnes home, so that the vexation will not be so violent as to make him mad, in regard it cannot be imagined the *Dogg* should aggravate his misery and discontent to heighten any such humour, by conceiving he shall loose his labour when he comes home, and that then the other people in the house will injure him, famish, hang, or some other way destroy him, and the like; which might make him mad, if this reasoning or phansie might be admitted in the *Dogg* I say : But on the contrary we see that as soone as he comes home, he rests contented till he by chance again rancounters his owner, seeking no farther after him. Neither doth his senting at every offensive vapour argue he thereupon grows mad ; for then it would be of that efficacy and force to divert his present intentions, and confound his sense so that he would be disinabled to follow his appetite: But we see by common experience, that, notwithstanding all these, he constantly pursues his game or his desires without the least disturbance from those vapours, retaining still the sent of what he seekes or pursues. Many, again, are of opinion

on, that sudden heats and colds may be the cause of this their phrensie, they being Creatures much subject thereunto, whereby their blood is inflamed, melancholly increased, and madness it self excited: But this, likewise, is of as little force as all the rest, since we are, by common experience, evinced that *Dogs* are as mad in winter as in summer; in cold weather as in the *Dog-days*. So that among these various opinions, what to determine, is no easie matter; The Controversie I shall not presume to decide; only thus much, I hope, I may without offence deliver; that they are more addicted and propence unto this Delirium, then other Creatures; out of a peculiar inherent or innate property in themselves; which, in plain English, is as much as to say, I am ignorant of the cause. Neither am I ashamed to confesse it, since, I find the most approved Authors, herein, to seek, or obscure; but wish heartily other men may have a more clear understanding in this matter then my self.

But however they become thus; yet this is most certain, that they emit such a *Poyson*, when they are thus mad, which destroyes both *Man* and *Beast*, by a secret, not manifest property. And that severall wayes;

As, 1. By

As, 1. *By biting*; Thus *Baldus* the Lawyer
 Now the Poyson was destroyed by a small
 of a *Mad Dogg* is bite of a little *Dogg* which
 communicated to he kept and played with,
Man or Beast. gave him in the Lip, as
Ambrosius Parvus De venenis, Lib. 21. Cap.
 14. Records; Every Authour affirms their
 bite to be most dangerous, and that they
 thereby most frequently destroy both Man
 and Beast. [Yet *Nicholas* affirms *Sermon*
 4. *Tract. 4. Cap. 15.* That he saw a Man
 who being bitten with a *Mad Dogg*, be-
 came mad; and another that the same *Dogg*
 bit, had no more hurt then if he had been
 bitten by another *Dogg* which ailed no-
 thing, or had not been bit at all; wherfore
 there is more in it then the meere bite; Nay
 some conceive the venome is but in one or
 some certain teeth, and that all the rest are
 inoffensive as any *Dogg* that is not mad.]
 2. *By scratching*; And thus *Celins Aure-*
lianus Lib. 3. Cap. 9. Acut. morb. reports
 of a Woman who being lightly scratcht in
 the face by a little *Dogg* that was mad, be-
 came, not long after, distracted. 3. *By the*
touch; for so *Galen Lib. 6. De locis affectis,*
 teacheth that their very foame being touch-
 ed, is sufficient to make a man mad, and
 breed that raging disease called *Hydroph-*
obia;

olia, which *Mathiolus* confirms, attesting
 he himself saw two thus affected without
 the least bite or hurt, but only having some
 of their flaver sprinkled, by chance, upon
 them; *Com. ad Lib. 6. Dioscorid. Cap. 36.*
 Likewise *Mathaus De Gradibus, Consil: 82.*
 affirms *Joannes Coquerannus* to be thus in-
 fected with onely putting his hand into the
 mouth of a *Mad Dogg*, although he was
 not at all bit thereby. 4. *By the smell of a*
Mad Dogg it hath also been known some
 have been infected, as him in *Aurelianus,*
loco citato, &c. 5. *By sucking or biting*
that which they have bitten, As I have heard
 of a fellow who meeting a *Mad Dogg*, not
 knowing he was so, came so near him that
 the Cur, in his transient Journey, bit off a
 peece of his Cloak and let it fall, the which,
 the fellow (being somewhat saving) took
 up, and had it sowed on again, but, as it was
 thought, bit off the ragged threads before
 he sowed it to the other, whereby he was
 infected, and at the next full Moon, Dyed:
 But lest my relation may not be worthy the
 crediting, take the same from the aforenam-
 ed *Calius Aurelianus, loco Aligato*, who
 tells us of such an other action, *ver batim.*
 6. *By eating such Creatures as are bitten by*
them; An Instance of much mischief in this
 kind

kind may be seen in *Fernelius Lib. 2. De Abdisis rerum causis Cap. 14.* Nay and 7. And Lastly, by their very looks, as *Arateus Lib. 1. Cap. 7. De signis & causis morb. Acut.* Instanceth in one who was thus affected by the ardent, venemous, and fierce aspect of a *Mad Dogg*, earnestly looking him in the face, neither biting or touching him any manner of way.

And this *Poyson* doth sometimes manifest it self sooner, sometimes, again, later; for what reason we are as yet left in the dark; neither is the time exactly known, when the effects begin to manifest themselves; some say within a Week, others nine, or Fourteen dayes after; A third sort, say, about the seventeenth or twentieth; but most hold, about the thirtieth, or fortieth day after the bite. Nay and sometimes

Of the time when the effects appears.

there is no sign of it till 4. Moneths after, as *Galen* holdes; As also *Codronchus*, [*Baldus* the great Lawyer, as *Paracelsus* notes, *Lib. 23. De venenis, Cap. 14* Dyed foure Moneths after he was bitten] some not till the 6. or 8. Moneth or a year, as others will, *Albertus Magnus, De Hist Animal. Lib. 7. Cap. 2.* Sayes he saw a man that was bitten with a *Mad Dogg* in the Arm, and yet was well

for seven years, after which, the place began to be inflamed, and so within two day dyed. And *Fracaſtorius* ſayes five years; but *Guianerius*, twelve years: *Amatus Lucitanus* gives inſtances of eight moneths; and of three years; But *Petrus Salinus* of five, ſeven, and twelve years. [As alſo eighteen years; Nay and *Alſaharavins* atteſts he knew one that lived 40. years before he was apparently infected.] I ſhall not preſume

Whether that Poyſon
which cauſeth this
madneſs may be ge-
nerated in Mans Body.

to correct ſo worthy, ſo
learned, ſo able *Phyſici-
ans* as theſe are which
thus affirm; but I may
acknowledge my ſelf ig-

norant in the reaſon hereof without pre-
judicing any man, as alſo take that liberty
aſto think my pleaſure, and not conclude
with all I heare, eſpecially ſince there are
ſo many poyſons that may accidentally in-
terveane and be eaten unawares, that may
cauſe Death, in ſuch a manner as will be
very difficult to determine whether was the
Interficiēt doſſe: (And ſo, as ſome
think, There be many poyſons which being
taken, will kill at ſuch, or ſuch certain times
after. *Qua de re conſule Galeotum De pro-
miſcua diſciplina, Cap. 12. Iobertum para-
doxo 3. Lib. 27. Amatam Lucitanum, Cent. 2.*

Curat.

Curat. 63. *Julium Alexandrinum Annotat.*
Ad Galenum 680. *Cardanum Lib. 2. Tract.*
3. Contradiet. 9. et de subtilitate Lib. 2. Mer-
curialem, De venenis Lib. 1. Cap. 21. Fran-
cisc. Valeriolam loc. Commun. Pag. 633.
Vidum Vidium, Tom. 2. Pag. 13. And Bac-
cium Lib. 1. De venenarum prolegomenis, &c.
 But, as to this Tenet we spake our opinion
 in *Part. 1. Sect. 4.*) Besides, the same Poyson
 and venomous matter of which this madness
 ariseth, may be generated in the Bodies of
 Men and Women, without any infection
 from Doggs at all. To this purpose *Mar-*
cellus Donatus, De Historia medica mirabil,
Lib. 6. Cap. 1. De Hydrophobia mira affectio,
 gives us five severall examples of such as
 were so affected and fallen into the disease
 called *Hydrophobia* without the least com-
 munication of the said venome from any
 Dogg or thing: but purely from some
 innate seeds thereof inherent in themselves.
 Likewise the same asorequoted *Petrus Sal-*
us, De affect. Partic. Cap. 19. Hath such an
 other instance. So hath *Felix Paterus obser-*
Med. Lib. 1.

Touching the nature and temperature
 of this Poyson, many arguments are among
 the Learned; Some maintaining it to be
 Hot, others Cold, with *Enstasius Rudius,*

Lib. 4. De Morbis oculis, Cap. 12. who labours by severall arguments to maintain this *Paradox*. But the most Rationall and Learned are of the contrary Judgement, affirming it to be Hot, and Dry of quality. As *Fuchsius*, *Fernelius*, *Sennertus*, &c. *Hiltsheim*, *Speciel. 2.* Confirms it by severall examples, in such as have been infected by the bite of Mad Doggs, and dying madd, being opened, had no water, or blood scarce; or any other moisture left in them. And *Capivaccius*, *Pract. med. Lib. 7. Cap. 12.* Concludes it not only Hot, but Hot in the fourth Degree; which from his own experience in a certain Monck whose Body being defected (dying in this sort of madness from the bite of a *Dogg*) He observed these three things clearly evincing the truth therof; *First* that there was no moisture in the Pericardion (in the least) but all wasted and dried up by this fiery *Poyson*; *Secondly* the Cells or Ventricles of the Heart were dry, and destitute of blood; *Thirdly*, That some part of the Pericardion was so dry, scorcht, and burnt up, that it was fit to be pulverized. Besides, their inordinate Draught evinceth, putting the matter quite out of Doubt, and makes it evidently appear to be Hot. And yet, notwithstanding

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notwithstanding; they will rather choose to Dye then Drink, out of a peculiar inherent property, or occult quality, which, as yet (to tell you the truth) is not known to Physicians, and Philosophers: even as they who are bitten with the
Of the nature of this Poyson, and Spider *Tarantula* (as you will hear beneath) are infected abhor water, more ease, pleasant, merry, and Dance when they hear Musick, nay, and are oftentimes cured thereby. And those who have eaten of the *Sea Hare* abhor all Fish: So, I say, doth they who are infected by the bite of a *Mad Dogg*, (or otherwayes) from an occult quality in the Poyson, naturally abhor all water; whence, by the Ancients, as *Dodonaus obs. medicinal Cap. 12.* notes, it had it's Denomination *Hydrophobia*; And that it is thus, *Rhasis* hath a notable story to this effect, *Lib. 8. Ad Almanfear. Cap. 10.* we had once a patient in an Hospitall affected with that Disease called *Hydrophobia*, by the biting of a *Mad Dogg*, who would usually bark in the night time; Calling often very earnestly for Drink, especially water, out of the extremity of his Drought; But when we gave him Water, he abominated and rejected it, saying, it

was full of filth and pollution; And being demanded what filth he saw there; He replied, the intralls and garbidge of *Doggs* and *Cats*, intreating he might have some other Water brought him: So, accordingly, other Water was fetcht; But, as before, he continued in the same story, and began to be angry. Beseeching us earnestly that we would let him have some clear, good Water. So that, hence we may Collect, that this may likewise proceed from some Depravation of the *Phanfa* (the Brain being principally the part affected in this Disease, as all *Physicians* unanimously agree) And it being incident to all who are therewith infected, to have the representation of a *Dogg* ever in their minds, and therefore shun Looking-glasses, Polite Bodies, and Water, because they imagine they see a *Dogg* in it, of which, examples are frequent in Authours. And not only of Water are they thus afraid, but of all other liquours and Drinks whatsoever, as the same *Dodonaeus loco aligato*, observes. So doth *Vidius Vidius*, Part. 2. Sect. 2. Cap. 6. *Medecine*. Illustrating the truth thereof by an example of a certain young man being bit by a *Mad Dogg*, at first neglecting the wound, Did after four Moneths time, begin to rave, abhorring

horring all manner of Meat and Drink, and at length Dyed miserably through hunger and thirst. Of the same Judgement is *Petrus Salinus*, and the aprovedest Authours; *Hercules De Saxonia*, *Foresters*, *Sennertus*, and every one.

Thus, by what hath been said, you may Collect divers Signes of such as are bitten, or any other manner of way infected with this Payson; yet there are severall other worth your noting, which I shall nominate, that so you may discover and know it the better;

Signes of such as
are bitten by a
Mad Dogg.

As, In regard it principally seisseth upon the Brain and Spirits, it makes them pensive, fadd, sollicitary, desiring to be alone, refraining all Company, and the Light; Likewise they are very fearfull of every thing, but especially of Doggs and liquid things. As him in *Florentinus Sermon 4. Tract. 4. Cap. 15.* who being bitten by a Mad Dogg, and finding no pain extraordinary in the wound, neglected it and followed his business 35. dayes after; but on the 36. day, he began to stand and bark like a Dogg at his wife, and being, by her reprehended, he fell a laughing; yet persisted to practise this foolery, severall times that day, at night he was wholly deprived of his reason,

reason, and Dyed the 40. Day; Casting himself upon the ground many times (as the nature of that Disease is) to avoid *Doggs*, if possible, by running as it were into the earth: Such like instances, as also that they are prone to bark like *Doggs*, is frequent in the writings of the Learned: As that before quoted from *Rhasis, Lib. 8. Cap. 10. Ad Almanf.* Another he hath in *Lib. 20. Cap. 3. &c.* That they are excessive thirsty, and yet will not drink, is apparent from that of *Forestus observat. med. Lib. 10. observat. 25.* of a VWoman of *Delfe* that miserably perished thereby, And of the young man or youth in the same Town, recorded likewise by him in the same *Observation*, qui bibere not potuit. They are likewise forward, waspish, and testy, seldome answering to any thing in question, they grievously grate with their teeth, especially at the beginning of their Distemper, and phanfic strange Chymeroes in their Dreames: Their Phanfic, Memory, Reason, nay all the senses and faculties of the Soule are generally Depraved and Disturbed; So that they often times fall foule upon their dearest and best friends, biting, scratching, and beating them, raving and mad some times, like that VWoman before mentioned in *Forestus*, that
could

could not be scarce held down in her bed, biting at, and spitting upon the standers by, foaming at the mouth, &c. Yet they do not alwayes rage, and become furious, as *Petrus Salins*, *Lib. De affect. Partic.* well observes in severall, that he sayes did not rage at all to their dying Day. Sometimes also, as he likewise notes, *Pag. 338. Loc. Citat.* They are subject to a feaver, but this is rather to be attributed to the aptness and disposition of the Body and humours, then any peculiar property in the venome it self as he thinks, and *Scenivius* agrees. They are frequently troubled with cold sweats, And from the wound or bite, issues a green fetid matter. The Urine pale, clear, and like fair water, if the distemper be at any highth; And many times wholly suppressed, by the strength of the Poyson and extraordinary Drought under which they intollerably labour, partching up the Heart and Vitalls, powerfully subverting and suffocating both Vitall & Animall Spirits, and consuming the Brain, do at length dye frantick, mad, or moped. These and such like symptoms commonly follow the effects of this Poyson according to the consent generall of the most approvedst *Authors* extant. As touching that of *Avicenna* that small peices

of

of flesh in their Urine are to be discerned in the form and shape of Doggs or whelps, and such other Phantries, I willingly pretermitt, being as I conceive rather the product of his Phantasie then of reason or experience.

This only I shall here, by way of advice, add; That if any be either bit, or infected any other way which hath been before related; that they seeke out for speedy remedy, and defer not till it be too late; Let that of *Baldus* the Laywer be a warning to them, who neglecting that small bite of his little Dogg, miserably perished, notwithstanding when it was too late, he had used all kind of medicines. *Forstus* in that *Observation* so often quoted, where he mentions that Woman of *Delfe*; advised all those whom she had spit upon to be ducked over head and ears in water forthwith, and thereby, they were all saved, preventing what might otherwise have happened, for indeed few who have used remedies in time have perished. Leaping into the water and ducking themselves in this manner, is the Common Cure in the Country; But the best way is to have recourse to the writings of the most approved *Physicians*; For this, as *Ponzet*. to the *Cardinali Lib. De venenis* notes, hath been used many times to little purpose;

purpose; Although sometimes it will effect it; As *Cornelius Celsus*, *Patrus Salins*, and others attelt, and as we may see by that *Philosopher* in *Actius*, who being infected, and fearfull of water, leaping couragiously into a Bath, and in the water beholding the shape of the Dogg that bit him, at first made a stand as being terrified, but after a little pause, being abashed thereof, he immediately cryed out, *Quid Canicum Balneo*, and so threw himself forcibly into the water, Drinking some of it without the least fear; And so was freed from his distemper and depraved Phansie. And the rather do I admonish all such as have cause to suspect the infection of this Poyson to seek out for present remedy, in that the bite or part venomed, for the present, doth not rage or paine the Patient, more then an ordinary wound, which may make them apt to be careless of themselves; lying lurking in the body, and no wise manifesting it self till it have reacht and seised upon the noble parts: So that, indeed, it is not an easie matter, at the first, to know whether one be bitten or infected; Yet, for the discovery thereof, *Rhasis* and *Avicenna* have advised, that a bit of the crummy part of bread be wet in the blood & matter of the wound,

and

and so given to a Dogg to eat, the which if he refuse to eat or smell too (being hungry) or grow mad or dye after he hath eaten it; It is a most sure token (they say) that the party is infected: whereby you may discover the malignity of the Poyson although the wound be not extraordinary painfull, nor swell, nor burn, &c. As wounds from other venomous Creatures do. Neither for this reason only, have you reason to be cautious; but also, for that, when once it hath seized on the Brain, Heart, and the more noble parts, so that the party become phranticke, groveling upon the ground, epileptick, swoond, howle, bark, snarle, and apprehend strange phantasies, rage, and the like, it is past remedy; And all medecines, will prove ineffectuall, Dying sooner, or later, as the symptoms are more or less prevalent, and apparent, as Delirium, want of sleepe, Convulsions, &c. And if the Hickop take them, they for the most part dye the next Day after; but many times that same Day, However an assured token it is, that Death is at hand. If the wound or bite be not deepe, or have offended the Nerves, Veines, or Arteries, there is more hope of life, provided present help, be administred, If the wound be large, some think it a greater sign of health

health then when the wound is the smaller, because it thereby is more capable of evacuating much of the venemous matter. The which if it abundantly evacuate, or send forth much blood thereby when it is first made, or afterwards when it is curing; or the Body of its own accord sweat freely and in any quantity, emit much Urine, and it black, they are very good signes all of health, if *Rhasis* and *Avicenna* may be credited. The same *Avicenna* likewise affirmeth, that it is a good sign if he be afraid of water (which by most is thought a token of death) provided he can behold his face in a glass. But these Aphorismes are not infallible; for we see that *Philosopher* in *Actius* before quoted, was cured by Drinking and Ducking himself in the Bath, notwithstanding he feared the *Dogg* that bit him was in the water: other examples you may find, in the writings of the Learned, contradicting most of the other assertions likewise, which for brevities sake I willingly pretermitt.

Wherefore then as touching the Cure in generall, not only of this venemous infection, but of all other wounds received by the biting of Serpents, or any other poysonous Creature whatsoever, There are 2 thing.

things principally to be considered. *First*, Of the Cure in generall when any one is bit, or of the bite of a Mad Dogg, Serpent, or other venenous Creature. any other wayes infected, to prevent the raging & raving madness: And *Secondly*, when they are there with Captivated, to cure as much as in Art is possible to be done. In the formes of these, there are three things a *Physician* must be carefull to perform. 1. That the Poyson may be hindred from entring into the Body; and not only so, but that it be also drawn forth of the wound or part affected, and expelled. 2. That the Poyson be hindred from spreading and delating it self, or entring into the inward parts and principall members; And the parts, rather, corroborated and fortified against it. 3. That the Poyson and the malignity thereof be extinguished.

The first of these is performed by Ligatures, if the part be such as will admit of them, having a care that it be not bound too hard. And if it may not by any means be tyed about, the best way is to apply restraining medecines, such as are *Bolus Armenus*, *Belaustra*, *Sanguis Draconis*, cum ovi albumine vicinis locis imponenda, &c. *Attrahentia* sunt varia, quidem sunt calida & sic-

ca in secundo gradu, quæ moderate attra-
hant; Alia vero in tertio, quæ magis; Alia
etiam in quarto, quæ maxime attrahunt,
& ardore Catem in tumore attollunt, ac ru-
bore suffundunt. Tandemq; vesicæ excitant.
Alia sunt Cylamini, Radices Aristolichia,
Dracunculi, Anemones, Gentiana, Ranuncu-
li, Ari, Narcissi, Pyrethri, Aranares,
Thapsia, Urtica, Flammula, Semen Si-
napi, Allium, Cape, Nasturii, Fer-
mentum, Anacardia, Gummi, Galbanum,
Opopanax, Ammoniacum, Sagapenum, Fia
sicca, Propolis, Cantharides, simus Ascri-
nus, Gallinaceus, Columbrinus, &c. Quibus
Commode admisceatur Theriaca; Utile est
& emplastrum vel Cataplasma De Angeli-
ca. Commendatur plurimam ex Dioscoride
desumptum; & saepe cum felici successu asur-
paratur, ex Allio, Capis, & semine Truici ma-
ficat; paratum. Galenus Lib. 2. De An-
tidot. Cap. 11. Commendat valde emplastrum
paratum ex Fice, Opopanace, & Aceto sic.
R. Picis Lib j. Aceti Acetici Lib. j. ℥viij. op-
opanax. ℥iij. opopanax prius in Cyathis 4.
Aceti diluatur, Acetum quod suprest
cum Picis coquitur, & coquantur, cavendo
ne efferveant: iter bis q; idem G. L. v. se-
neminem vidisse, qui hoc usis modus sit.
In Lib. de n. De n. De n. Ad P. T. nam etiam
cum felici successu Theriaca cum oleo

Rosar. liquatam imponi testatur. *Aetius* Tetr. 3. Serm. Cap. 10. *Hoc laudat*, R. Spum. Argent. Ceruss. resin. Pini, An. Lib. j. ol. veter. Lib. iij. 3vij. Amononiat. Thymiam. Galban. An. 3iij. Cerussæ & Argenti spumam ol. Coquito, donec manus non inquent, deinde liquetacta adducito & unito. *Laudatur et emplastrum Diadictamnium*, quod *Galenus Lib. 5. De Compositione medicamentorum secundum genera, Cap. 4.* Sic describit, R. olei veteris, heminas ij. Lythargyri, 3ij. æruginis rasæ, 3viij. Squammæ, 3vi. Colophoniz liquidæ, 3j. manuz 3xij. Ammoniæ Thymiamatis, 3xxvj. aris Combusti, 3viij. Diphrygis 3vj. Gentianæ, tantundem, Aloes, 3viij. Galbani, 3xij. Propolis, 3viij. Cera, 3xxv. Aristolochiz, 3x. Dictamni Cretici, tantundem. Conficito accuratissime. *Capivaccius Lib. 7. Pract. Cap. 12. sequens commendat*, R. Ciner. Cancr. fluviat. Allii, Menthæ, Gentianæ, Aristolochiz Rotundæ, Ana. 3ij. Baccar. Lauri, Boli Armenij, Ana. 3j. Misce cum succo Menthæ q. l. Fiat Emplastrum; vel potius, Cataplasma. These, and such like medicines may be fitly applyed to attract, and draw out the venome; or the same may be used as is requisite in the second Rule, viz. which hinder the Poyson from diffusing and penetrating the Body.

Ut, Si partis conditio ferat, Cucurbitula imponantur, et quidem cum magna flamma venenum immissum extrahatur. Et si vulnus sit exiguum scarificari debes, et quidem si aliquod temporis spatium a morsu præterlapsum sit, sapins adhibenda sunt, et partibus vicinis altiora vulnera infligenda. Sed vulnus antea si satis sit magnum, non opus est scarificationes adhibere, ne inflammatio excitebunt, qua postea impediat, quo minus alia remedia, qua venenum evocant, adhiberi possint. Si verò pars sit, ut Cucurbitula commodè affigi non possint, scarificatio sola adhibenda, ut sanguis effluat, qui sicca sponsia è vulnere ut exsugendus, non verò vulnus aqua ablucendum, id est fontana, sed potius cum Aqua Marina, aut Urina, vel Aqua Vita, aut vino, vel Aceto in quo Theriac. aut Sinap. fuerit Dissolut. Et sic vulnus diu apertum servandum est, non solum, usq; ad diem quadragesimum, sed per integrum annum, præsertim in morbo Canis Rabid. Cum observatum sit (ut antea dictam) quosdam à rabidi Canibus morsos etiam post annum, imò etiam longius temporis spatium in Hydropobiam incidisse. Licet etiam Animalia viva, ut Columbas, Gallinas, plures prius evulsis, pedice vulnere admoveat, et si non moriantur, statim aliam adhibere, vel pul-

los Gallinarum, Aut Columbarum per medium dissecti adhuc calentes lase parti imponere. Expediitissima vero via est adhibere Canceria actualia, quae et venenum absumunt, et diuturnum ulcus, per quod virus effluit, relinquunt. Ustione peracta danda opera, ut Crusta quam celerrime moveatur, ut venenum quam citissime per ulcus evacuari possit. Nam Crusta ulceri inherens facit ut venenum retineatur, et ad Corporis interiora penetret. Amoveatur autem alias, si illinatur vitello ovi, et recenti Butyro. Verum cum periculum sit in mora, si locus sit Carnosus, etiam manuali opera Crusta demi inde potest; Si autem locus ustionem non ferat, aut ager ignem actualem admittere nolit, adhibenda medicamenta Castica et escharatica dicta, inter quae etiam Mercurius Sublimatus et precipitatus utiliter usurpatur. Sunt nonnulli, qui, si partis conditio id ferat partem demorsam statim amputandam censent, exemplo illorum, qui ab aspidi aut viperis demorsi aigi os amputaverunt, et salvi evaserunt; ut refert Galenus Lib. 3. De locis affectis, Cap. 7. Venesectioni hic nullus locus est, utpote quae venenum non evacuat, sed vires debilitat, venenumq; exagitat. Et ergo potius obest quam prodest. Purgationem quod attinet, ut ab initio en insinuetur, nihil est, quod eam inducat.

set. Imo si exhibeantur purgantia, metus est
 ne venenum ad interiora trahatur, et humores,
 ac corporis partes inquinentur. Si vero
 malum jam progressum sit, et venenum ad
 interiora penetraverit, tum purgatio non in-
 utilis est, tamq; tantum auxilii asserre scri-
 bit Dioscorides, ut quidem qui jam Hydre-
 phobia propinqui essent sumpto Helleboro sana-
 ti fuerunt; Ideoque non semel atq; iterum, sed
 frequentius ante diem 40. Ea ita mihi precipit.
 Humores tamen prim. preparare non inutile
 fuerit Calefacientibus, incidentibus, abster-
 gentibus atque veneno simul resistentibus; ut
 gr. scord. de Cortic. Citri, Betonic. Delomis
 De succo bugloss. Epithymo, Decoctionibus
 paratis è semine Citri, Rad. Gentiana, An-
 gelica, Diſtami Albi, Scordii, Vincetoxico,
 Bugloss. Melissa, Hippolapatho, &c. Reliquis
 scopis, nimirum ut veneni ad interna pro-
 gressus prohibeatur, partes principes roboren-
 tur quo facilius venenum à se propellere pos-
 sint, ac maligna diddatis humoribus et Cor-
 poris a veneno impresso aboleatur, iisd. m. sive
 medicamentis satisfieri potest, scilicet Antida-
 tis, et iis quæ deculiani vi his venenis resist-
 unt; ut in singulis reperiantur. Item et 3,
 ut venenum et malignitas extinguatur. Of
 which beneath, in their severall places;
 And fi st of such Corroboratives and Anu-
 K 3 dotes

notes as are convenient to be used again
the Poyson of a Mad-Doggs bite ; or of the
Cure of this venome.

Quod ad Curationem attinet. Prin-
cipanda opera, ut venenum Corpori Commu-
nicatum foras eliciatur, iis modis, qui hactenus
sunt propositi. Imponentur plaga Empla-
strum è Galbano in Aceto Dissoluto, et farina
hordeacea paratum ; vel et
Allio, solius ficus et Cy-
no Contusis ac cum oleo mix-
tis. Fias Cataplasma vul-
neri imponendum. Vel, Emplastrum ex Pice
poppanace et Aceto paratum jam descriptum
Aut Emplastrum Diadestamnum ex Galen
sumptum, vel illud Aetii, aut Capivaccii, et
Purgantia, qua in Rabie Canina conveniunt
sunt omnium consensu validiora, ut ellebori-
mus, Hiera, Diacatholocynthid. Russii, Ar-
ebigenis, Logadii, Pachii, Pilulæ Hellebori
Antimonio, De Lapide Lazuli, Cochia, De
Nitro, Fatido, &c. Si ætas, temperamentum
vires, vel ætas dissuadeant talia ; eligantur
mitiora, ac mediocria, ut est Sena, Epithymum
Polypodium, Helleborus Niger, Mirabolis
Nigri, et Agaric. precipue, qui simul venen-
resistit. Composita sunt elect. De Dactyl, Con-
fect. Hamech, Elect Indum majus, ac bene
dicta Laxativa. Ad partes principes Robo-
randum

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Prim

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Robo

andum

randum, ab omnibus commendatur Alysum.
Laudantur et Cancris fluvialibus, cum coram
Cinis, tum decoctum, multo Anetho admixto,
Scordium, Chamedrys, Radix Gentiana, Ru-
ta Agrestis semen, Chamemelum, Centauri-
um minus, Artemisia, Aristolochia rotunda,
Rad. sylv. Radicem Cynbarrhodi Commendat
precipue Plinius, Nat. Hist. Lib. 8 Cap. 41 &
Lib. 25. Cap. 2. ut oraculo patefactam, camq;
aliis omnibus igitur remediis Presert. Lan-
datur et vinum generosum statim potum et
Allium Comestum.

Inter Composita, Antidotus è Cancris plu-
ribus Commendatur et à Græcis, et Arabibus,
scribitq; Galenus neminem unquam mortuum
esse, qui Cancrorum pulvere rectè usus sit, et
quidem Lib. 11. De simpl. medicamentorum
facultatibus, ex praeceptore suo Eschione,
sumit Cancros fluviales post ortum Canis
Captos, quando Sol Leonem transit, Decima
octava Luna et eos vivos in sartagine aris ru-
bri Comburit; Cinerum sumit Duo Cochle-
aria, vii 3ij. pulv. Gentiana Cochlear. j. seu.
3j. vini meraci iiii. Cyath. qua in modum po-
lenta diluta miscet, et quotidie bibenda exhi-
bet. Deinde ex Asclepiade, recipit Ciner.
Cancr. Prepar. Part. x. Thuris Part. i. Gen-
tiana, Part. v. et exhibet hujus pulv. Cochle-
ar. j. bibendum X L. Diebus, aut si jam è
K 4 morsu

dotes as are convenient to be used against the Poyson of a Mad-Doggs bite ; or of the Cure of this venome.

Quod ad Curationem attinet. Primanda opera, ut venenum Corpori Communi-
catum foras eliciatur, iis modis, qui hactenus
sunt propositi. Imponantur plaga Empla-
strum è Galbano in Aceto Dissoluto, et farina
hordeacea paratum ; vel ex
Of the Cure of Allio, solius ficus et Cymi
the bite or Poyson no Contuso ac cum oleo mix-
of a Mad. Dogg. tis. Fias Cataplasma vul-
neri imponendum. Vel, Emplastrum ex Pice
oppopanace et Aceto paratum jam descriptum.
Aut Emplastrum Diadestammum ex Galeno
sumptum, vel illud Aetii, aut Capiuaccii, etc.
Purgantia, qua in Rabie Canina conveniunt,
sunt omnium consensu validiora, ut elleboris-
mus, Hiera, Diacatholocynthid. Russii, Ar-
ebigenis, Logadii, Pachii, Pilulæ Helleboro,
Antimonio, De Lapide Lazuli, Cochia, De
Nitro, Fatido, &c. Si etas, temperamentum,
vires, vel aer dissuadeant talia ; eligantur
mitiora, ac mediocria, ut est Sena, Epithymum,
Polypodium, Helleborus Niger, Miratol.
Nigri, et Agaric. precipue, qui simul veneno
resistit. Composita sunt elect. De Daltyl, Con-
fect. Hamich, Elect Indum majus, ac bene-
dicta Laxativa. Ad partes principes Robo-
randum

randum, ab omnibus commendatur Alyssum. Laudantur et Cancris fluvialibus, cum eorum Cinis, tum decoctum, multo Anetho admixto, Scordium, Chamedrys, Radix Gentiana, Ruta Agrestis semen, Chamemelum, Centaurium minus, Artemisia, Aristolochia rotunda, Rad. sylv. Radicem Cynberrhodi Commendat precipue Plinius, Nat. Hist. Lib. 8 Cap. 41 & Lib. 25. Cap. 2. ut oraculo patefactam, eamq; aliis omnibus igitur remediis Presert. Laudatur et vinum generosum statim potum et Allium Comestum.

Inter Composita, Antidotus è Cancris pluribus Commendatur et à Græcis, et Arabibus, scribitq; Galenus neminem unquam mortuum esse, quo Cancrorum pulvere rectè usus sit, et quidem Lib. 11. De simpl. medicamentorum facultatibus, ex praeceptore suo Æschrione, sumit Cancros fluviales post ortum Canis Captos, quando Sol Leonem transit, Decima octava Luna et eos vivos in sartagine aris rubri Comburit; Cinerum sumit Duo Cochlearia, vlt 3ij. pulv. Gentiana Cochlear. j. seu 3j. vini meraci iiii. Cyath. qua in modum potenta diluta miscet, et quotidie bibenda exhibet. Deinde ex Asclepiade, recipit Ciner. Cancr. Prepar. Part. x. Thuris Part. i. Gentiane, Part. v. et exhibet hujus pulv. Cochlear. j. bibendum X L. Diebus, aut si jam à

K 4

morbu

morſu aliquot Dies præſſerint, Dno Cochle-
 aria propinat. De hoc tamen medicamento
 obſervandum, Cancres ueros uſurpandos eſſe
 qui ſunt Corpore roſundò, non noſtros Gam-
 maros aut Aſtacos. Nonnulli tamen noſtros
 uſurpant. Commendatur, Item, à pleriq;
 aduerſus morſum Canis Rabidi Theriaca, ut
 remedium efficaciffimum. Item laudatur
 à nonnullis et hoc Antidotum, R. Methridat.
 Elect Pulv. Rad. Ariſtoloeh. rotund. Ana ℥ij.
 Terræ ſigillatæ, ℥ſs Myſcarum, quæ de Na-
 pelli fructibus victum quærent Num xx. Cum
 ſucci Citri r. cent. q. l. Fiat Miſtura; Cujus
 Doſis à ʒj. ad ʒj. ſs. vel Accipe experimentum
 noſtrum, ut R. Cerveſia Primariæ ſeu optimæ
 Lib ij. Theriac. ℥iiij Rutæ, M. j. ſs. Allii quaſ-
 ſat ʒi. ſeu Stanni in pulvere redacti
 Cochlear. j. ſimul Deçoquantur ad Con-
 ſumptionem Dimidiæ partis, et uſui ſerva.
 Doſſiſeſt Cochlear. ij Calid mane & velperi,
 Dum durat. Et Antidota propinentur in
 dupla quantitate, quam in præſervatiſſime, ſin-
 gulis Diebus, mane Theriac. vel Miſbridat.
 ʒij. in vino potenti, veſperi ante Canam Anti-
 dot. De Cancris, Gentiana, Helliſſor Albus
 prætinus exhibendus; Ræq; Antidota ad 40
 Dum exhib. ri debent. Quidam ſuadent, ut
 eger in anno, quater purgetur, et ſingulis 15.
 Diebus ſumat Theriacam. Nicholas Floren-
 tinus

tinus, ut per integrum Annum Antidota asurpentur. Actius, ut singulis Annis Appropinquante morsus tempore per hieram ager purgetur, et instante Die per triduum Theriacam sumat. Inter Recentiores Alexipharmacum praestantissimum proponit Palmarius, in Lib. De Morb. Contagiosis. Quod solum neglectis purgantibus, et commissam vulneris Cura, quocumq; a morsu tempore usurpatum, certissimum ac tutissimum remedium existat; et quo nullum unquam animal usum fuit, quod non mali hujus periculum evitaverit, cum quacumq; victus ratione, illas rammen capitis partibus, et modo vulnus inflictum capitis partes ore superiores non attigerit, aut aqua elotum fuerit. His enim partibus vulneratis, aut parte vulnerata statim a morsu frigida elota, parum spei superest. Est autem tale. R. Fol. Rut. Verben. Salviae, Plantaginis, Polypodij, Absynthij vulg. Menthae, Artemis. Melissophyll. Beton. Hyperici, Centauri minoris singulor. aequale pondus. Collegantur singula, quo tempore magis virib. pollent; deinde papyraceis chartis inclusa siccantur seorsum in loco, ad quem neq; Sol, neq; pluvia pertingat, ne vel nimium exarescant, vel siccum contrahunt. Post redigantur in pulverem: De quo ʒj. ss. vel ij. singulis diebus demorso exhibean. ut, vel cum saccharo

saccharo, vel cum vino, vel jusculo, vel alio modo jejuno stomacho, horis tribus ante Cibum. Si tamen tempus aliquod a morfu inflicto præterierit $\text{z}ij$. Exhibeantur. *Extra* ~~verò~~ vulnus prius spongia, vel linteolis siccis exsiccatum vino aut hydromelite, in quo pulveris hujus $\text{z}ls$. soluta sit, bis vel ter quotidie foveatur, deinde Emplastrum, vel Magnetum, quale in aliis vulneribus, admoveatur.

Post Alexipharmaca, et Purgationem etiam exhiberi possunt sudorifera, ut venenum dissipetur. Efficacissimum autem est visc. querc. lignum sumptum, viscus autem ipsum extrinsecus applicatum. Sudorifera simul alexiteria sunt talia; ut, R ϕ . Ligni visci querci, Dictamni albi An. $\text{z}ij$. vel ij . Aqua Chamaemamel. Lib. ij . Coq. Ad medietat. Dosis $\text{z}vii$. vel x . vel R ϕ . Ligni visci querci $\text{z}ij$. Dictamni $\text{z}ls$. Sem. & Flor. Cardui Benedicti, An. $\text{z}j$. ss . F. Pulvis. Cujus Dosis $\text{z}j$. ad $\text{z}ij$. vini Albi generosissimi $\text{z}jls$. Aqu. Card. Benedicti. $\text{z}ij$. vel ij . mixta exhibe. Præter sudorifera conveniunt etiam Diuretica Antidotis mixta, quæ utraq; vi polleant; Inter quæ præstant spica Celtica, Valeriana, Asarum, Scordium, et alia, quæ eodem tempore quo sudorifera conveniunt.

*Pro Amuleis commendantur dens Canis
Rabidi*

Rabidi humero suspensus et substrallus, Cerevis urfa, Phoca. Plura vide apud Scribonium Largum Lib. De Compos. Med. &c. & pro curationibus Divinis & miraculosis, vide Col. Rodesim. Jovian. Pontan. Mathi. &c. And thus much briefly to be spoken of the biting of a *Mad-Dogg*, and of its Cures and Antidotes; And of the Cure in generall of all other venomous Creatures bites, which I have, for brevities sake, here, in the first place, prefixt, to avoid repetition and tautology in what follows. Touching the Cures of which, we intend only to mention in short, their severall Antidotes, and for what else is requisite to be known, refer you to what hath been already spoken.

SECTION II.

Of Cats Poyson and its Antidotes.

2. **FELIS**, a Cat, a Creature no less frequent and familiar with us, then the former; yet thought, by some, to be of that poysonous quality, as the very sight or presence of it, is sufficient to make a man swoound, tremble, sweat, and become speechless. But what reason such have as
thus

thus conceive, I know not. If as *Paras*, *Sennertus*, and most apprehend, there is some venomous quality in these Creatures, because many are affected in that manner aforesaid; How cometh it to pass then all in the Company are not likewise moved thereat? And, if their presence so poysoneth and infecteth the *Air* that it being drawn into the mouth puts men into a sweat, and into swoounding fits; Why are not all thus molested thereby? Wherefore I rather believe this proceeds from some secret *Antipathy*: else, by the same reason, we must conclude *Mutton*, *Beef*, *Ducks*, &c. may and most food to be poyson, there being almost nothing in the world, but is, by one, or other, Distasted. A Gentleman one day at Dinner at my Fathers I remember, fell down from his Chaire in a swoond at the serving up of a Custard; Another Gentleman grew extreame sick by eating only a bit of a shoulder of Mutton minc'd among other meats in an Hash, &c. Authours are full of such like examples; And yet to conclude these *Poysons*, because they work such effects in this, or that party, were ridiculous.

But of these Creatures if the brain be eaten, it proves assuredly destructive, as
Schenkius

Schenkius Lib. De Venenis, Fol. 953. And Sennertus Praest. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 31. Prove out of Pouzettus, Lib. 2. De Venenis, Traet. 6. Cap. 3. And Mathiolus, Comment. ad Lib. 6. Cap. 25. Dioscorid. For, it makes such to rage and grow mad, It being very dry potentially (especially the male) Comparing it with Mans; It obstructeth the passages of the brain, so that the Animall Spirits cannot passe to the hinder part; whence the Memory becomes depraved and lost; They become Dolts, grow moped, and vertiginous, &c. Neither is it safe to eat of the *Brains* of severall other Creatures; In that divers Men have thereby had their Naturall Dispositions quite changed into the Nature of such Creatures, as *Sennertus* instanceth in those who have been changed into the very habit and disposition of a Bear, by eating the Brains of that Creature, *Instit. Med. Lib. 2. Part. 3. Sect. 2. Cap. 4.* But no more of this, in this place. *Quod ad Curationem attinet, Primo si sciat* Cerebrum Felis adhuc in ventriculo hærere, vomitu reiiciatur; Si verò in Corpus sit distributum, expurgandum est, in primis *Extr. Hellebor* ℞j. Postea Antidoti loco exhibeatur Moschi, qui proprium hujus veneni habetur Antidorum ℞ss. Idque singulis septimanis

rimanis aliquandiu continetur. Utile est etiam sæpe sumere Confectionem Diamoschi Dulcis, vel de sequenti electuario aliquid exhibere *R. Conserv. Anchos ʒij. Pulv. Sem. Paon. Carni, Cubibar. Ana ʒls. Spec. Diamosch. Dulc. ʒj. Cum Syrup. De Betonica. Fiat Electuarium.* Item Curatur, ut inquit *Pouzettus*, Loco Aligato, Propinando bis mense ʒj. *Terra Lemnia cum Aqua Sambuchi*; Aromata etiam Cibus miscenda sunt, recreandi spiritus gratia. *Vinum bibendum Clarum*, & cum eo quandoq; ʒ ss. *Diamoschi Dulcis* (*Mathiolus*, Loco Citato, vult ut ægri sumant mane quotidie Confectione *Diamoschi* tribus vel quatuor horis ante Cibum) sed forte sat fuerit bonam victus rationem instituisse.

The *Blood of Cats* is likewise extremely pernicious, as appears by that of *Martinus Weinrichius Comm. De Monstris* (recorded also by *Laurentius Scholzius*, *De suis nobis adeoq; posteritati communicatis observationibus*; As also by *Schenkius*, *Lib. 7. De Venenis*; And *Sennerius*, *Institut. Med. Lib. 2. Part. 3. Sect. 2. Cap. 4.* And in *Pract. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 31.*) Who tells us of a Maid that by seeing a Thief executed publicly, by severing his Head from his Body, fell into the Epilepsie; being extremely terrified by

by this Object; And for her recovery having frustrately used divers medicaments and præscripts, was at length perswaded by some of the twatling Gossips about her to drink some *Cats-blood*, assuring her it was a present remedy; But not long after she had followed this mad Direction, she degenerated into the Nature of this Creature, and, by fits, would Mew, Leap, Scratch, and play as Cats use todo, as also, in private, catch Mice, and contract her self so as to pass through holes, that no body else could of her bignesse. Touching the unwholsomnesse of the blood of Creatures for food, especially *Swines-blood*, which is commonly and most frequently eaten by the vulgar, I shall not in this place insist, having treated thereof in other peices as yet in manuscript.

The very *breathing* likewise of *Cats* is by many of the Learned accounted extreemly dangerous, consuming the radicall moisture of the Body, Lungs, and the whole Man, as *Avenzoar Premiso, Lib. 1. Thénazur*, attests to be commonly known; As *Schenkius* and *Sennertus in Locis Citatis* quote him. And *Mathiolus, Comm. ad Lib. 6. Cap. 25. Dioscorid* as the same *Schenkius* and *Paraus Lib. 21. Cap. 34. De Venenis*, have it,
also

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also affirms as much, attesting himself to have known some who delighting so much in Cats, that they would even take them to bed with them, that, by often drawing in the *Aër* of their breathing, fell into hec-tick Feavers, Marasmus, Consumption of the Lungs, and at length thereby dyed. The same *Parus*, *Loco Citato*, likewise confirms it, saying; that *Cats* by lying at the mouths of Children, hinder, by the weight of their Bodies, the evacuation of the fuliginous vapours, and the motion of the Chest, whereby their Spirits are suffocated and stifled, by the pestiferous *Aër* received from the expiration of these *Cats*. But, whether, this likewise, proceeds from a secret *Antipathy*, or by the haire of these Creatures received into the throat, which, as *Gesner*, *Johnstonus*, and others think, as *Alarvandus*, *Aristotle*, &c. are sufficient to choak one: I shall not here dispute. This, however is certain, that by all Authors they are condemned as very noxious to Mankind; And therefore I shall not presume to Correct them, notwithstanding experience and examples are Common of such both Men, and Women, and Children, who have been very familiar with these Creatures lying with them, playing with them

this kind of madnesse is termed *Lupina Insania*. Hence, perhaps, as the same *Fuchsius* and others note, *Pliny Nat. Hist. Lib. 8. Cap. 22.* with *Virgil in Eclog.* And *Ovid De*

* *Arcadie Rege, quem à Jove in Lupum ob sua scelera mutatum finxit.*

* *Lycaone*, and other Poets write that men have been Metamorphosed into *Woolfes*, and from *Woolfes* to Men again. An example of one thus affected is recorded by *Joannes Wierus in Libro 3. De prestigiis Damonum, Cap. 18.* Running about Church-yards, Graves, and Sepulchers; howling, and would be by no persuasions made to believe he was other then a *Wolf*; which afterwards recovering again, it might, in some sense be said of him, the *Wolf* which was formerly a Man, is become a Man again; or he who had his Reason and Intellectualls so depraved, as that he thought himself a *Wolf* and degenerated into the actions and habits of that Creature, is now again restored to the Reason and Understanding of a Man. *Nicholas Remigius, Damonolatr. Lib. 2. Cap. 5.* Hath divers instances of the like seeming Metamorphoses, or of such who have been affected with this kind of madness. Nay, and *Nebuchadnezzar* in the prophesie of *Daniel*, as some Expositors conceive, was only affected with this melancholly distemper. Little better were King *Præus* Daughters,

|| *Anima enim humana non potest informare Corpus brutum, nec anima Lupi, Corpus humanum; Cum qualibet forma certam, ac sibi convenienti modo dispositam, & peculiarem requirat materiam.*

Daughters, recorded by *Hippocrates, Lib. De Insania*, who thought themselves Kine. So *Jupiter* transmuted *Lycaon* King of *Arcadia*, as *Ovid* notes *Metamorph. Lib. 1.* into a *Woolf* for his sins. Such like stories are frequent almost in every Authour that hath but mentioned this *Lycanthropia*; As, *Mizaldus, Hildesheim, Forestus, Bodnius, Remigius, Sprangerus, Wierus, Vincentius, Pierius, Olaus Magnus, Zuingerus, Pencernus, Schenckius, Platerus, Gemma, Marcellus, Donatus, Sennertus, &c.* It ariseth also as well from a Melancholly humour generated in Man, as from the bite of any *Woolf*, and therefore we find *Paulus Aeginetus, Lib. 3. Cap. 16.* And *Ætius, Tetr. 1. Serm. 2. Cap. 11.* Terming it a kind of *Melancholly*; Yet most, soaring higher, make it a sort of *madness*, although many will not admit it any Disease, but meerely by the force of this *Poyson*, or by a possession of the *Devil*. But though these Men that thus maintain, are so far from hitting the mark, that they shoote quite beside the Butt; yet I do, and must acknowledge, the *Devill* can, and therefore, may delude the senses of Men, so as to make the appearance of such a Creature in the room of the Man affected, or other wayes, so that thereupon may be

concluded a reall transmutation of the Man into the shape of the *Woolf*; or that it is occasioned from the Possession of the *Devil*, and not from any humour, or Poyson by a bite from these Creatures when mad, of which you may see more in *St. Augustin; De Civitate Dei, Cap. 18. Lib. 28.* Some affected herewith, do somewhat differ in their actions from what you have heard already described; not howling or running up and down like *Woolfes*, or frequenting Graves, Churches, Church-yards, or Sepulchers, neither do they desire to hunt sheepe, or to raven any manner of way; But rather imitate the actions and customes of Dogs, imagining themselves to be really Dogs, Like him in *Forestus*, whom he says *Observat. Med. Lib. 10. De morbis Cerebri, observat. 26.* He saw himself at *Alchmar* in Holland, A poor Husbandmā of a pale countenance, hollow eyed, black, ugly and fearfull to behold, having his Leggs & Thighes scabbed, very dry and scrrffy, &c. Carrying a stick in his hand, with which he used only to beat away Dogs, not offering to strike at any Man or other Creature. And these same Symptomes are common to both kinds; For I find *Donatus Antonius ab Altomaro Lib. De Medend. Corp. Mal. Cap. 9.* Reciting the

the same signs in *Lycantropia*; Neither are they otherwise delivered by any; This latter kind is termed commonly by Physicians *Lupus Spania*, seu *Canina Insania*, and proceedes rather purely from a Melancholly humour in the Body, molesting the brain; then from any poysonous bite of a *Madd-Woolf*, as *Lupus Spania*, oftentimes, doth; Having, besides those before recited signs in the Face, Body, Leggs, all the actions and manners of a Woolf, howling, ravening, and tearing all that comes near them, Sheep, Doggs, Men, &c. *The Cure*, is the same with that of a *Madd-Dogg*, wherefore, for brevities sake, I shall thither refer thee.

SECTION. I V.

De Mure Araneo, and its Antidotes

M^U*S Araneus*, It is so called, as some think, *Quod est Animal exiguum Aranei forma & Muris dicta*; quod ejus morsu *Aranea interimitur*; because it is like unto that Spider in shape called *Aranea*, &c. Others say it is thus called, because it is thought to eviscerate it self and to climb up upon any thing thereby as Spiders usually do: Many take it for a Ratt; and some

for a Fish; Others that it is a vermin like unto a Weasel, having two rowes of teeth, poysoning by the very bite, together with its spittle or foame conveying it into the Bodies of such as it bitech; And therefore others will have it called *Mus Araneus*, because it poysoneth as doth that Spider termed *Aranea*: *Animal simile Mustela*, Græc. *μουσαλί*, *ejus morsus venenatus*, unde *Araneus dictus*. It is not a Creature vulgarly known, as *Sennertus* well observes. Yet *Ardoynus De Venenis, Lib. 7. Cap. 2.* And *Grevinus, De Venenis, Lib. 1. Cap. 27.* Treat of it. Such as are bitten with this Beast may be known by these signes; As, the impression or markes of those severall rowes of teeth, out of which, first, blood doth issue, then matter corrupt and filthy, besides it tormenteth them with grievous paine, the part affected being inflamed, exulcerated and putrified: and about the wound usually arise many small pustules, full of purulent corrupt matter; Sometimes also the patient is grievously tormented and macerated with a griping in his bowells, stoppage of the Urine, and Cold, Clammy sweats; and at length death it self, if not timely prevented. *Quod ad Curationem attinet*, *Primò danda opera ut venenum Corpori*

Corpori communicatum foras eliciatur, iis modis, qui hactenus sunt propositi. Imponantur Plagæ, *Emplastrum* è *Galbano* in *Aceto Dissoluto*, & *farina Hordeacea paratum*, vel ex *Allio*, *Foliis Ficus* et *Cymino* contusis, ac cum *Oleo mixtis*, *Fiat Cataplasma vulneri imponendum*. *Ulcera* è pustulis ruptis oborta, *Acida Muria eluere*, et *Hordeum ustum*, vel *mali punici dulcis coriû coctum tritum* imponere, atque *ulcera* eodem *Decocto*, vel potius *Decocto Myrti*, fovere *Jubet Ælius*, *Tetrab. 4. Serm. 1. Cap. 14.* *Morsum à Mure Araneo inflictum*, *Arenam*, seu *terram ex rotarum transitu seu orbita sumptam*, & *vulneri Cataplasmatibus modo impositam*, illico sanare scribit *Paulus Ælianus*, *De Animal. Lib. 2. Cap. 37.* Interim statim simul *Alexipharmaca* sunt sumenda, quæ hactenus sunt proposita; vel paretur tale *Electuarium* *R. Cortic. Radic. Cappar. Radic. Gentiana, An. 3j. ss. Aristoloch. long. Baccar. Lauri, Terra sigillata, Ruta, Ana. 3ij. Costi Amari, Spica Indica, Ana. 3j. Flor. Sulphuris, 3ss. Croci, ʒss. Cum Melle, Fiat Electuarium.* Cujus *Dosis* quotidie bis a 3j. Ad 3ij. Sunt qui *Coagulum Hædi, Leporis, vel Agni ex vino sumptum* valde commendant. *Plura vide apud Præficos.*

SECTION V.

*Of Bulls-blood ranked among Poysons
by some of the Learned.*

T*Aurus*, a Bull, a Creature commonly known among us, even to the meanest Capacity; The *Blood* of which, notwithstanding, is, by many of the Learned, ranked among *Poysons*, if it be drank in too great a quantity, giving divers instances of severall that have thus lost their lives, as, *Joannes Schenckius. Lib. 7. De Venenis*, and *Sennertus, Pract. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 33.* from him, record. *Midas* King of *Phrygia*, by drinking freely of *Bulls blood* expired this life; as *Calius Rhodiginus, Antiq. Lect. Lib. 14. Cap. 12.* Ex *Plutarcho Lib. De superstitione Strabonis Lib. 1.* Et *Eusebio De Temporibus* note. Likewise *P/amentius* King of *Agypt*, being vanquished by *Cambysis*, killed himself by drinking of *Bulls blood*, as *Herodotus* Records, *Lib. 3.* The same doth *Plutarch* report in *Themistocle* of *Themistocles.* Et cum ob insperatum Argonautarum reditum Pelias Aesonem Jasonis patrem obtruncare decrevisset, Aeson sacrificans, Hæsto Taurino sanguine fatis concessit, Natalis Comes

Comes Mythol. *Lib. 6. Cap. 7. Ex Diod.*
Sicul. Lib. 4. Cap. 3.

Yet, this proceeds not out of any inherent property of the blood; But as *Sennertus* proves out of *Grevinus*, *Li. 2. De venenis*, *Cap. 10. à ratione tantum quadam adventicia*, It having no venemous property in it; the which *Enstachius Rudius Lib. 3. Cap. 6.*

De morb. occult. Confirmer; But being drank coagulateth in the stomach, and so, is only * hurtfull, and no otherwise, which *Grevinus* approves; adding, that after the blood is concreted in the stomach, and Converted into lumps, it putrefies, and so sends malignant vapours to the Brain, whence men oftentimes loose their senses; Swoundings and Suffocations likewise follow, in regard those Lumps and Clotts of blood growing great, can be neither upward nor downward expelled, whence the passages of the stomach and Lungs are choaked up. But *Sennertus* rather conceives it to arise from a consent of the stomach; which, whilst it is repleat of this Concreted blood, presseth down the Diaphragma and Lungs, hurting also the orifice of the stomach, which being nervous, may likewise by consent affect the neighbouring parts that have nerves. However this is most certain that it being drank

* *Cur autem hic sanguis sit venenosus, percontaberis? Respondet Martinus Rulandus, lib. 1. Proff. Medicophy.*
 253.

and

* *Tauri*
recenter
jugulati
sanguinem
epotum ven-
enosum
esse, veteris
 & *junio-*
rum unani-
mis senten-
tia firmat,
ex cuius e-
ssu Difficul-
tas spiran-
di, distentio
nervorum,
faucium
præclusio,
lingua ru-
bor, dentium
nigredo, &
alia seua
symptomata
subsequuntur.

and Concreted in the stomach, it must needs affect in a direfull manner; the stomach being altogether unable to digest it, as is clear from common experience; for we see the *blood* of this Creature doth glaze, and as it were petrefie the very earth and pavements on which it is spilt. As it * causeth a difficulty in breathing, and swallowing, sendeth forth much spittle by the mouth, and froathy substance, paines and nauseousness in the stomach, sowndings, faintings, and senselesnesse, and almost such invasions as are incident to Epilepticks, and at length Death it self, if not timely prevented. In *Curatione*, nota; quod ut reliquorum venenorum intra Corpus assumptorum; Ita *Sanguinis Taurini* quoq; Curatio vel à Vomitorio, vel à Clystere, prout vel in ventriculo, vel intestinis venenum latet, Cura aspicienda. Verum *primò*, Quia ob grumos sanguinis Concretos vomitus Citra suffocationis periculum provocari non potest, aspicienda ea à medicamentis sanguinem concretum solventibus; qualia sunt *Acetum*, *Oxymel*, & *Acetosa alia*, *Hydromel*, *Sperma Ceti*, *Mumia*, *Coagulum Leporis*, *Hædi*, *Rad. Gentiane*, *Laserpitij*, *Pinipinella*, *semen Brassicæ*, *Conyza folia cum Pipere*, *Nitrum*, *Unguentum Ruborum potabile*, *Magisterium Oculorum*

*Oculorum Cancris, & similia. Aëtius, Tet-
rab. 4. Serm. Cap. 74. Ramulos etiam fici tri-
tos cum nitro & posca prabet fructusque vitis
sylvestris, etiam siccos, comestos, statim gru-
mos sanguinis dissolvere asserit. Sanguine
hoc modo dissolutò vomitus provocetur, &
si ad intestina jam descenderit, Clysteribus
injectis per alvum educatur. Medicamenta
qua ad malignitatem utilia esse videntur, sunt
Terra Sigillata, Bolus Armenus, Rad. Tor-
mentula; Æger sapius comedat Ficus
Maceratos in Aceto, in quo aliquid Nitri
dissolutum sit: Potus sit Hydromel, vel
decoctum ficum pinguium.*

SECTION VI.

Of Cows Milk, by some among Poysons.

Vacca, a Cow; whose Milk if it Coa-
gulate likewise in the stomachs of such
as eat or drink it, is no less noxious; and no
better then *Poyson*, As most maintain;
yet that it hath any poysonous quality more
then other Milk, I find none of the Judicious
affirma; only, that it being Coagulated in the
stomach, thereby, for want of Concoction,
obstructing the lower orifice, melentery
veines, &c. Causeth many horrible symp-
tomes,

comes, As *Animi Deliquium*, fainting and fownding fits, suffocating, shortness of breath, and all those other effects which are produced by blood Concreat, or Coagulated, or by any other thing oppressing the stomach, for want of Digestion; And thus (I say) it rather offends then any otherwise by a venomous property; for that cannot be admitted off; yet because others have ranked it among Poysons, I would not presume to deviate from their steps in placing it with them, although it offend no otherwise then hath been said. To insist upon the Nature of *Milk*, or to shew what manner of food it is, whether wholsom or unwholsom, or what *Milk* is best, &c. shall not be my work at this time, because I have done it already, in a Treatise fitted for the press elsewhere:

In Curatione, *Danda imprimis opera, ut Lac Coagulatum Dissolvatur et vomitu rejiciatur. Quam ad rem utile est Acetum simplex; vel scilicet Hydromel, Oxymel simplex & compositum vel scilicet, & reliqua medicamenta in Sanguine Concreto Comendata. Laudatur & succus Menthae recens expressus, Baccæ Juniperi, Thymus, Artemisia, Sem. Nausturij, ficus cum vino vel Aceto propinatum, &c.* And thus much of Poysons appertaining

appertaining to four footed Creatures,
or, more properly, to *Beasts*: The rest fol-
low.

DIVISION I.

Of Poysons belonging to *FLYING*
CREATURES.

SECTION. I.

Of the Flye *Cantharides*, and its *Anti-*
dotes, *Bupressus*.

SEcondly, of *FLYING CREATURES* there are certain *Poy-*
sons also; as 1. *Cantharides*, A Spa-
nish or French Flye, of halfe an inch
long, beautifull and shining, commonly
known by our *Apothecaries*, and sould in
their shops. It is of a sharpe, acride and
Corroding nature, and a great enemy to
the Bladder, poysonous, &c: Being taken
inwardly in any quantity, or more then is
fitting; As appeares by severall examples
in the writings of the Learned. *Ambrosius*
Pareus, *De venenis*, lib. 21. Cap. 28. Tells
us of an Abbot, who loving a young Strum-
pet, that she might have her fill of pleasure
with

with him, invited him to a Banquet, on which she had sprinkled *Cantharides* pulverized, the which he eating in too great a measure, the next Day fell into the Dysentery, and evacuated nothing but blood, both by the Fundament and Yard, which continued still erected; And so, at length notwithstanding he had all the remedies the *Physicians* could administer or prescribe, miserably died in that condition. *Brasavola, Com. ad Aphor. 17. Lib. 2.* Also relates one, who by taking of a Potion mixt with Rubarb, and other Powders in a Morter, wherein *Cantharides* had been pulverized, was along thereby exulcerated from the mouth to the Bladder, and so down to the Fundament. And *Plinie, nat. Hist. lib. 29. Cap. 4.* Records *Cantharides* drank, to be the Death of *Cossonus* that Roman Knight: And so it was of that rich man in *Andreas Baccius Prolegomenis venenorum & Antidotorum*, Pag. 23. By which stories, if you peruse them, you will find a full relation of those horrid syptoms that attend the taking of this sort of *Flye* into the body.

As, it exulcerateth not only the stomach, bowells, bladder, and those parts wherein it shall reside, but also all other parts by which it passeth; As from the mouth by which

which it enters to the Bladder and Fundament by which it is evacuated : neither doth it only exulcerate , but also burn and inflame the parts , whence follow , burning feavers, nautiousnesse, Dysentery, And Inflation of the hypochondries , vertigo and madnesse ; In their mouths they usually savour the tast of Rosin or Pitch ; Lastly , It affecteth (as hath been said) the ureteries chiefly, burning, inflaming, and exulcerating them , causing a constant effusion of blood and erection of the *Penis*, strangury , Ischury, Intollerable paines , At length it causeth a Gangrene in the ureteries, and finally brings Death it self.

Nay it is of that violent force , and quality, that, as some *Authors* maintain , Being but even outwardly applyed, it will not only affect the Ureteries and Bladder , but also cause an effusion of blood from those parts. *Paraus loco allegato*, hath a notable story to this effect , of a certain Gentlewoman , who having her face very much Deformed with red, fiery, and filthy pustules ; so that she was shunn'd by all Company , and abominated by every man that saw her as if she had been Leprous , in a sad perplexity , at length came to *Paris* the Metropolis of *France*, to seek help ; where she

con-

consulted *Hollerius*, and *Grealms*, two eminent *Physicians*; and, with them, made use likewise, of the said *Paras*, and *Caballus*, approved and skillfull *Chyrurgions*, who concluded together to apply over all her face a *vesicatory* of *Cantharides*, as the most probable and speedy Cure; But not full 4 hours after the application of this medecine, Her Bladder began to burn intollerably, and the neck of her womb to swell, with Gripings, continuall Vomittings, Evacuatings with blood, both by Urine and stoole, with a generall exagitation of the humours, and Disturbance of the whole Body, And a violent burning Fever. And *Langius*, *Tomo 1. Epist. 47.* out of *Montaguanus* tells us of one who evacuated by the Yard above five pound weight of blood, by only applying *Cantharides* to the knee. *Andreas Baccius*, in *Prolegonis venenorum, & Antidotorum*, Pag. 22. Also affirms that outward applications of this *Fly*, will work such effects, as effusion of blood, intollerable paines, inflammations, exulcerations, &c. whether applyed to the Head, Armes, Leggs, Feet, &c: Nay, which is more wonderfull, *Joannes Michael Paschalius*, *Method, Curan. morb. Cap. 41.* hath a story of a *Chyrurgion*

gion of *Millaine* in *Italy* that was twice grievously affected with pissing of blood, only by carrying *Cantharides* in a purse about him: *Adolphus Occo* in his observations, hath such an other example also.

But the truth hereof I shall leave to the Judgements of the Judicious; I shall not presume to correct these so worthy writers, neither in the one, nor the other; only acquaint you, that all the Learned do not hereunto agree; Nay *Sennertus, Pract. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 26.* Doth give no credit at all to these assertions, where he hath these words, *Verum etsi sexcenties vesicatorij loco is usus fuerim; nunquam tamen tale quid observare potui*: That he could never find any such effect by outward applications, although he had six hundred times applied them by way of vesicatory. And I myself had once a patient that applied, of her own head, a vesicatory of *Cantharides* to her Knee, for a pain she had there, and yet suffered not the least dammage thereby any other way. But, I say, however, let every Man use his own Judgement and Reason.

Quod ad Curam attinet, Primo danda opera quod Commodissimè sit vomitorio ex Aqua tepida vel Decocto Capitis porcini,

M

Ans

aut Agnini, Cum Oleo Violarum parato: Et Vomitus aliquoties repeti debet. Post Vomitum Clystres per anum injiciendi, ex hordeo, Malva, Parietar. &c. sem. lini sanigraci, ol. lilior. albor. vel violarum, seu hircino, et Elect. Diaphenico Parati. Item non inutile fuerit, si Decoctum Althae, Malva, sem. lini vel lac solum, cum Ol. Violarum mixtum, per anum vel meatum urinarium infunderetur. Postea ad Acrimoniam & Maleficam Cantharidum vim obtundendam, ager sumat Lac Caprinum, juscula pingua, Ptizana Cremorem, Butyrum recens, Orizam cum Lacte Caprino Coctam, Carnis pingues, porcinas scilicet & hedinas, cum hordeo, Portulaca, Lactuca, & Violaria Coctas. Laudatur et vinum copiose sumptum à Pareo De Venenis Lib. 21. Cap. 28. Alij etiam valde Commendant Lac Amygdal. Dulc. vel emulsionem ex sem. 4. frigid. majorib. Cum Aqua Lactuca parata. Vel emulsiō Conficiatur à Nucleis pini, sem. papaveris albi, et bacculi balacacabi, cum Aqua Violarum, &c. Peculiari vero vi venenum Cantharidum expugnat Pulegium, si ve in substantia sumatur, si ve decoctum ex eo paretur. Commendatur & terra Lemnia 3ij. pondere, vel Fructus Alkekengi, Num. x. si cum vino sumantur. vel R. Trochisc. de terra sigillata, Alkekengi, An.

3. ss. Et ap̄o Cum vino dulci, Aut lacte muliebri exhibeantur. Balnea quoq; parantur ex Decocto malua, Althae, Violaria, Portulaca, Sem. Lini, Fennegraci. Genitalia, alia membra Dolentia, & Lumbi extra, Inungantur unguento Rosaceo, et Popul. Cum Oxyrato mistis. Utilia sunt & Epi. rhemata è succo Lactuca, Portulaca Cucum̄ris, Cucurbita, Melonum, et Ol. Violarum mixtis parata, et duplicatis linteolis locis Dolentibus imposita.

To this we may well add *Buprestis*, being very like unto *Cantharides* for Colour, not shape, although māy Authours traditionally so write from *Galen Lib 11. De Simpl. Med. Facultat. Cap. 46.* For this sort of Fly is in form more like a Beetle, though much

smaller; Called *Buprestis*, because, being swallowed by chance by any Beast, it swells them up like a Tunn. It is

likewise, as all unanimously agree, no less pernicious and offensive to men if eaten any manner of way; puffing and swelling their bellies, macerating and grievously tormenting the stomach and bowells with pain; Causing a suppression of the Urine, Strangury, Ichury, and death it self; till when, the party affected, imagines he casts

And smells nought but a kind of Nitrous savour. *The Cure* is the same with *Cantharides*.

SECTION II.

Of the Sting of Bees and their Antidotes.

APIS, a BEE, a Creature commonly known among us of great use and profit; yet the Sting of it is reputed *Poyson*, Causing, in the part affected, great pain, anguish, inflammation, and swellings, or blisters to arise, &c. Yet seldom proves mortall if it proceed only from one simple *Bee*, unless the party be set on by many. Yet some maintain that if they be taken into the body, the mouth, palate, tongue, throat, stomach, and other parts will be pained, prickt, shoot, and be inflamed, causing a most extream heat over all the body; But I cannot agree herein with them.

Quod ad Curationem attinet, Si Aculeus in vulnere fuit relictus, ille ante omnia extrahendus; ubi vero aculeus extractus est, vel si nullus adfuit, plaga abluenda Aqua Salsa: Hinc Cataplasma e farina hordei, Malva, et Plantagine cum Aceto paratum, vel Stercus Babulum cum Aceto, vel Bolus Armenius cum Aceto et Oleo mistus imponendus: Nasturtium etiam aquaticum tritum et imposi-

tum dolorem sedat, ac tumorem discutit. Imprimis vero ipsa *Animalcula* (ut ait *Parvus Lib. 21. Cap. 26. De Venenis*) qua plagam intulerunt trita imposita omnem virulentiam extrahunt. Prodest & sulphur vivum salvia humana subactum; Item Ruta, Lac, Ficum, loco affecto imposita. Calor in toto Corpore Curatur ut feb. Malig. Ardoynus Lib 8. De Venenis Cap. 11. Jubet ut Coriandrum cum saccharo exhibeatur, scribit enim puncturæ Apis, item & Vespa esse Bezoar.

SECTION III

Of the Sting of Wasps and their Antidotes.

V*Vespa*, a Wasp, a Creature no less commonly known then the other, but more noxious, their stink being accounted more poysonous; And that the rather, because it is thought, by some Naturalists, that this kind of Fly doth usually dip its sting in the venome of Aspes and Adders it they find them Dead, whence the *Indians* learnt to dip their Darts and Arrowes in poyson when they went to war.

But the worst of the three, are *Hornets*, nine whereof are thought to be sufficient to

kill an Horse, and therefore not unfitly may they be added hereunto.

The *Signes* and *Cures* are the same with the *Bee*, wherefore, for brevities sake, I shall shun repetition.

DIVISION III.

Of Poyson belonging to SERPENTS.

SECTION I.

Of the Dragon and its Antidotes.

THirdly of *SERPENTS* there are likewise Divers poysonous; As 1. *Draco* the *Dragon*, a Creature not much known in our parts or Regions, nor in māy other parts of the world, & therefore not worth spending much time about; Especially, since most of the Learned will not admit it to be ranked among the number of poysons; yet some think otherwise, in regard it is a Serpent; maintaining, it therefore, poysonous no less then the rest, especially in hot Countreyes, whence *Lucan* thus sings *Lib. 9.*

*Vos quoq;, qui cunctis innoxia numina terris.
Serpitis, aurato nitidi fulgore Dracones,
Pestiferos ardens facis Africa.*

Such

Such as are bitten therewith, are usually Cured in the same manner as they who are bitten by other venemous Creatures, as Mad Doggs before treated of, &c.

SECTION II.

Of the Crocodile and its Antidotes

C*rocodilus* the Crocodile as we likewise, term it, an Outlandish Creature also, and venemous (although some have conceived otherwise, and therefore have omitted to mention it among *Poysons*) for it kills such as are bitten by it, with intollerable pain, inflaming the place extreemly, and causing it to swell, as also several black pustules to arise, It causeth likewise Feavers, Cold Sweats, Liporhymia, and such like direful symptoms, and at length Death it self, if not timely prevented.

The Cure is after the same manner as you have heard already where we spake of the bite of *Mad Doggs*; Wherefore, for the Method, as also Medicaments, I shall, here, for brevities sake, thereunto refer thee.

kill an Horse; and therefore not unfitly may they be added hereunto.

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Pestiferos ardens facit Africa.*

Such

Such as are bitten therewith, are usually Cured in the same manner as they who are bitten by other venomous Creatures, as Mad Doggs before treated of, &c.

SECTION II.

Of the Crocodile and its Antidotes

C*rocodilus* the Crocodile as we likewise, term it, an Outlandish Creature also, and venomous (although some have conceived otherwise, and therefore have omitted to mention it among *Poysons*) for it kills such as are bitten by it, with intollerable pain, inflaming the place extreamly, and causing it to swel, as also several black pustules to arise, It causeth likewise Feavers, Cold Sweats, Lipothymia, and such like direful symptomes, and at length Death it self, if not timely prevented.

The Cure is after the same manner as you have heard already where we spake of the bite of *Mad Doggs*; Wherefore, for the Method, as also Medicaments, I shall, here, for brevities sake, thereunto refer thee.

SECTION III.

Of the Scorpion and its Antidotes.

Scorpio, a *Scorpion*, as we vulgarly phrase it; of which there are divers kinds, some being smaller, some greater then others, some likewise are yellow, others brown, a third sort reddish, a fourth green, a fifth ash colour, a sixth black, a seventh white, &c. Again, some have no wings, and others again have wings, whence, perhaps, that part of *Aethiopia* was depopulated, which *Pliny* mentions, by these *winged Scorpions*, which fly about in flocks like so many Birds, driving away the Inhabitants of such places in which they pitch; The common colour usually of them is a dark brown or musk Colour. For other differencies consult Authors, especially *Ardoynus* and *Grevinus*, *De Venenis*. Our business, in this place, being rather to speak of their venomous qualitie, then of their divers kinds. They hurt by a prick or sting in their tayles most comonly, and some think they have two stings; But however, whether it be so or no, or whether some only are thus furnished; Yet this is most true, one they have, and that
so

so venemous as it causes an extream pain, not only in the part stung, but also over all the Body, inflaming and swelling such as are any wise therewith struck, causing likewise an universall paleness, trembling, clammy, cold sweats, sometimes burning and extream hot, at other times so cold, that they think they are invironed with Ice; Like him in *Benivenius* his Family, recorded *Cap. 56. De Abditor.* as *Schenkius Lib. 7. De Venenis,* Fol. 964. And *Sennertus Pract. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 14.* quote. Their hair stands an end, as *Parus* notes *De Venenis, Lib. 21. Cap. 25. Amatus Lucitanus, Cent. 6. Curat. 31.* Tells us of a man who being stung in the finger by a *Scorpion*, was affected with an universall pain over all his Body, and prickings in his skin, as if all his skin were run thorow with Needles. Such also as are stung thereby, are usually molested with Bubo, and Impostumes in the groynes, and under the armes; are prone to vomit, have an hickope, their face is often drawn aside, their eyes run with water, and in the corners of their eyes is much purrulent fatid matter, they foame at the mouth, and sometimes have many black spots sprinkled in most parts of their Body; As him recorded by *Marcellus Donatus, Hist. Med. Mirabil.*

rabl. Lib. 1. Cap. 9. As *Schenkius Loco Cita-*
to bath it. The part affected or stung, also,
 is usually red, emitting certain pustules in
 form of warts, the whole Body (in short)
 is distempered and feaverish, and at length
 destroyed if not timely prevented.

These are the symptoms usually attending
 the *stinging of a Scorpion*; Yet many times
 they are hurtfull by entring into peoples
 Bodies, as *Omnibonus Ferrarius, Lib. 2. De*
Art. Med. Infant. Cap. 9. Reports of a
 Child that was grievously affected by a *Scor-*
pion that entred into its Body by the
 Mouth while it was a sleepe, and so dyed
 the same day, notwithstanding it was vomit-
 ed up again. How this kind of Creature
 should get into the Body of an Infant by the
 Mouth, especially, if (as some Naturalist
 hold) they are much of the same magni-
 tude and shape with a pidgeons egg, I shall
 not here dispute; wherefore why this that
Ferrarius mentions, may not be generated
 in that Infants Body, as well as that which
Hollerius records to be bred in an *Italians*
 brain by the frequent smell of the *Hearb*
Baziliske, whereby he was not only much
 tormented with an inveterate Head-ach for
 a long time, but at length with Death it
 self, I know not. *Gesner* hath likewise
 such

such a like instance of a certain young Wench in *France* that by often smelling to the same Hearb, fell into a most insufferable Head-ach, and incurable; At length dying, and opening her Head, there was found certain Scorpions in her Brain.

Ambrosius Pareus, De Venenis, Lib. 21. Cap. 25. Affirmes they are more or lesse deadly, according to the Countreyes they inhabit. *Sennertus, Pract. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 14.* Sayes that in temperate Regions, and especially in cold, they are less venomous, and that in *Italy* they are very dangerous; Yet, *Ponzettus* in *Lib De Venenis*, will have those in *Italy* to be less pernicious then those in *France*: So doth *Pliny* likewise attest, that they in *Italy* are very harmless, and in some parts of *Egypt*, and other places. Likewise about the *Alps* as *Scaliger* in *subtilit Cardani*, exercit. 198. 5. Contends.

In Curatione Danda opera (ut supra dictum) ne venenum in Corpus penetret, sed è vulnere extrahatur, & ut Cor à veneno muniatur. Ideo membrum, si fieri potest, supra puncturam Artè Ligandum, vel cucurbitulæ parti imponendæ, aut saltem medicament. Adstringent. applicand. Aut alio modo ante præscript. Vel, quod Certissimum
remedium

remedium est (ut Docet *Paraus*, *Sennertus*, & alii Autores) & multiplici experientia comprobatum, ipse *Scorpius vivus captus & contritus imponendus*, aut vulnus *Oleo Scorpi-
onis illinendum* : omne enim simile attrahit ad se sibi simile. Unde videamus etiam ab aliis venenis venena extrahi ; ut *Bubonibus & Carbunculis pestilentibus*, ad venenum extrahendum *busones sicci* imponuntur. *Ætius*, *Paraus*, & nonnulli *Cochleam hortulanam* præcipuè cum testa tritam, & plagæ imposi-
tam, confestim Dolorem sedare aiunt. Laudantur etiam, *Calamintha Aquatica*, *Lumbrici*, *Allium*. Item *Ætius*, *Tetrab. 4. Serm. 1. Cap. 19.* Hoc mirabile pharmacum nominat R. *Ruta sylvestris* ʒj. in *Aceto trit. Cera*, tantundem ; & *resina Pini quadrant. liquefact.* & affuso oleo, q. s. imponat. Lau-
datur & *Herba Scorpioides* si eodem modo sit mist. & imponat. *Dioscorides*, *Lib. 6. Cap. 44.* scribit *Lac ficulneum* in vulnus instilla-
tum percussis præsentis auxilio esse. Vel R. *E rad. Bryonia coct. Ruta trit Sem. Urtica*, q. s. cum paucis sulphure & Ol. Veteri. Fiat Cataplasma, plagæ imponend. Antequam Topica reitendentur, id quod sæpius fieri de-
bet, abluatur locus affectus aqua, in qua *Ruta sylvestris*, *Sulphur*, *lauri folia*, & alia supra enumerata cocta sint. *Daniel Sennertus*, vult.

vult, Dum hæc ita vulneri applicantur, statim simul Alexipharmaca, & quæ veneno huic adversantur, exhibenda sunt; ut *Salvia*, *Scordium*, *Absynthium*, *Agrimonia*, *Taraxacum*, *Serpillum*, *Ocymum*, *Elaphoboscum*, *Verbenaca recta*, *Gentiana*, *Aristolochia*, *Bacca Lauri*, *Sem. Pastinacæ sylvestris*, *Trifolij*, *Ocymi*, *Faniculij*, *Raphani*, qua vel in substantia, vel in Decocto exhibeantur. *Ætius*, loco citato, Antidotum sequentem plurimum ad Scorpionis ictum conducere, eaque seipsum usum & servatum fuisse scribit; ut annotat idem *Sennertus*. R. *Castorei*, succi *Cyrenaici*, *Piperis*. An. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. *Cocti*, spici *nardi*, *Croci*, succi *Centaurei*, An. $\frac{3}{4}$ j. *Mellis Despumati*, q. s. *Misce*; Datur nucis ponticæ magnitudinæ. Vel R. *Ase fatida*, *Rad. Gentiana*, An. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. *Aristolochia longa*, *Rotunda*, An. $\frac{3}{4}$ j. *Sem. Ruta*, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. *Castorei*, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. cum *Melle Despumato* Fiat *Electuarium*. Dosis à $\frac{3}{4}$ j. Ad $\frac{3}{4}$ j. cum vino vel *Anesthi* decocto.

SECTION

SECTION IV.

Of the Baziliske.

B*Aziliscus*, A Creature which we commonly know by the name of *Bazilisk*, mentioned by *Galen*, *Avicenna*, *Æsius*, *Dioscorides*, *Paulus Aeginetus*, *Pliny*, and by an infinite many of our Neotericks.

Some Question whether there were ever any such Creature in the World; Others, on the other side, affirm it. And not only so, but that there are two sorts of them; The one proceeding from the Egg of an old *Houft-Cocke* (as they say) and thence is terme a *Cockatrice*. The other is a kind of Serpent, which comes within the verge of our Discourse at this time. And this latter *Galen* mentioneth in his book *De Theriaca ad Pisonem*, Fol. 1273. As *Lacuna* in his *Epitomie of Galen* Delivers it in these words, *Baziliscus belua subflavus, & triplici frontis apice munita, &c.* Affirming, moreover, that the very noyse of his hissing, or raies of his sight is of sufficient force to kill a man outright: And that no Creature can touch him and live. Nay *Pliny* goes on further, not only attesting such a Creature
to

to be in the World; but also that he is so pernicious, that he destroyes and killseven Vegetables, as Shrubs, Hearbs, and Trees, not by his touch alone, but likewise by his very breath, or steame of his Body: *Nat. Hist. Lib. 8. Cap. 21.* whence, in the province of *Syrene*, where it is thought by some, they are produced, by the Barronnesse of the soile, and deadness of the Trees, Bushes, and Grasse, Men know themselves to be near their Dens. *Avicenna* likewise mentioneth this Creature and Describes it, adding, that if Birds fly but over him within the verge of its steeme, they immediately fall down Dead. *Grevinus*, affirmeth the same *Lib. 1. De Venenis, Cap. 18.* So doth *Nican- der*, and *Ætius*, insomuch that all Creatures, Serpents and all, that are likewise venemous shun him as most obnoxious & deadly, so that, by some, he is termed, *The King of Serpents*; in regard he overcomes them all, and slayes them with his very touch although he be dead. Whence the people of *Pergamus* in *Græce* (as *Solinus* records, and, from him, divers other Authours) gave a large sum of moneys for the dead Carcasses of one, to hang up in the Temple of *Apollo* to drive away Spiders, Birds, and other Creatures from polluting that sacred place.

|| *Est enim Basiliscus omnium Serpentum venenatissimus, unde procul dubio etiam nomen accepit.*

Erasistratus

176 Of Poysons belonging to ANIMALLS.

Erasistratus also acknowledgeth such a Creature to be *in rerum natura*, where he affirmes the part affected, or bitten, will turn of a yellowish and golden colour. *Paracelsus* is of the same belief, undertaking (as if he had seen one) to describe it in this manner, *He is of the length of twelve fingers, with a white spot in his Head resembling a Crown.* *Sennertus* in like manner is persuaded there is such vermine in the World, and the reason he gives, is, because he is

* *Ceterum dari Baziliscum Serpentem negari non potest, cum a tot. Autoribus describatur.*

described by so many Authours. On the Contrary Opinion, notwithstanding are some others; which at this instant, I shall not spend time nor pains to insert; only shew you *Cardans* reasons against it, deriding all that hath been already said, and accounting them no better then so many Fictions. *Lib. 1. De Venenis, Cap. 16.* And he gives these grounds for his assertion.

1. That *Galen* confesseth in *Li. 1. De simpl. Med facultat. Cap. 1.* That he never saw any such Creature, nor any Man else that could ever assure him he had seen one, neither did he ever hear of any such Man.

2. He sayes it doth not stand with truth or reason, that Nature should produce so noxious, so destruetfull a Creature, that might devour and consume all others.

3. If

3. If it be true that with the very sight or sound of its voice, it kills, what man is there can bring news of either its description, or that, indeed, there is any such thing. 4. *Rhasis* that scrutinous searcher into natures misteries, who, notwithstanding he lived in *Africa* (where it is reported these Creatures are bred) yet never makes the least mention of them.

But I shall not presume to decide the Controversie; All that I shall say, is, that these reasons may seem to be rationally; And on the other side, that many, nay most writers take most (I will not say all) things upon trust, not the least inquiring into the verity thereof. Whence we have such voluminous works, when a little said with truth, is much more to be preferred.

I shall therefore add only this, that if there be no such Creature, or if there be, according to those places in the Holy Writ, *Isa. 11. 8.* & *Cap 14. 29.* & *Cap 59 verse 5 Jer. 8. 17.* we, in these parts, shall never be troubled with the danger or cure of it. And if there is such a thing *Erasistratus* and *Dioscorides* (who consenteth with *Cardan.*) affirm it not so pernicious as they report, since they have prescribed a remedy for it: As, *R. Castorei*, ʒj. cum vino, vel papaveris

N

liquire

liquore, & exhibeatur. Or, on the other side, if it be true, that there are such Creatures, and so pernicious; Then, with *Aetius*, I may well conclude it in vain to prescribe, or think of any Cure against the poyson of the *Basilisk*, since it kills so suddainly and effectually: and that by the very sight, breath, or noyse thereof alone.

SECTION V.

Of the Salamander, and its Antidotes.

S*alamandra*, or, as we commonly thence sphrase it, the *Salamander*, described by *Pliny* in his *Nat. Hist. Lib. 29. Cap. 4.* And *Isidorus, Lib. 10. Cap. 47.* To be a small Creature, like unto *An Ewt*, *Gefnorus*, *Ulfes Aldrovandus*, and others, say, It is like a *Lizard*, but every way a little bigger, having its belly white, its back and other parts of the body, black and yellow, spotted and glistering.

Touching that fond conceit which some have, that it will live in the fire and receive no prejudice; It being condemned || else-
 || See Self
 1. Subsect.
 3. Memb. 3. This relates to a Book in Manuscript, which although it was intended first for the press, yet this like *Phares* hath broken out first.

where

where, I shall not spend time, in this place, to make any repetition thereof.

However, it is a Creature reputed no less poysonous then the rest, not only by its bite, but, as *Pliny*, *Nicander*, *Paracelsus*, and others maintain, by a secret property, infects even the very fruit of such trees as it climbs, so that if any chance to eat thereof it proves unto them Mortall; *Sennertus* therefore (who from those Authours, likewise, affirmeth the same) accounts it no wise less pernicious or destructfull then the *Aconite*, before mentioned. It is attested also, by some, that it poysoneth all Hearbs and other things over which it chanceth to creepe: And *Paracelsus*, the which *Sennertus* seemes to confirm, with many more, writes, that it is no strange matter for whole families to be destroyed by drinking (or eating the meat which hath been Drest with) the water of such a well or spring in which they have casually fallen.

Such as are hereby affected, or rather infected, if Death do not immediately seize upon them, are usually molested with un-usuall Inflammations over the whole Body, naturall heat by Degrees decayeth, and is at length extinguished, especially in the member or part affected, and thence it becomes
 mol N 2 black,

black, patrefies and emitteth a certain far-
rid, purrulent matter. *Aetius* sayes, at first
there appear many white spots over all the
Body, then red, and afterwards black, pu-
trefying the parts so that at length they fall
away by peice-meale (as we say) The Hair
generally over the whole Man, is made to
fall off, especially if the poyso continue long
in the Body, the speech impedit, the ra-
tiocination, phansie, and all the senses ob-
fuscated, the whole frame, and Constitution
subverted, and, at last, by Death confounded
and destroyed.

In Curatione, animadvertendum, Si *Sa-
lamandra* venenum ore sumptum fuerit, &
tum vomitus aqua calida, & oleo, & aliis
medicamentis hactenus propositis, provo-
candus, *Vel*, Si demorso insertum, & tum
locus quamprimum scarificandus, vene-
numq; vel *cucurbitulis*, vel aliis modis eji-
ciendum, aut vulneri cataplasma ex *Allio*,
Sapis, *Ruta*, *sale* & *melle* Confectum calide
imponendum. In utroq; Casu *Alexiphar-
mica* necessaria sunt, ac propterea & *Misthe-
datum* exhibendum, & *Theriaca*, In spe-
cie ad *Salamandra* morsum *Paracelsus*, Lib. De
Venenis, Cap. 20. Laudat a *Dioscoride* Lib.
6 Cap. 4. quæ Confirmat *Sennertus*. *Resinam*
pini, aut *Galbanum* ex melle tinctum,
Item

Item grana pin. folia expressi, & sem urtica in vino, Decoctumq; exhibeatur. Præterea Commendat Sennert. Electuarium sequen. ut, R. Baccar, Juniperi, Assa fetida, Piperis nigri, An. ʒij. Castorei, fol. Rutæ, Radic. Pyrethri, An ʒj. Cum melle spermato. Dosis, a ʒj ad ʒij. Cum haustu vini veteris exhibendum. Ager in Cibo sæpe sumat nucleos pini, cibriq; alii condiantur cinamomo, Cario-phylis, &c. Potius sit vinum vetus, vel lac vaccinum calidum.

SECTION VI.

Of the Viper and its Antidotes.

Vipera, a † Viper or Adder, as some call it, a Creature no lesse noxious and poysonous then any of the former by biting; for in their Mouths (as our Naturalists unanimously agree) they contain their poyson in certain small bladders between their teeth, so that when they bite, the force thereof causing an eruption of those bladders

† A reli-
quis Ser-
pentibus
duobus
differt;
Primum
est, quod cū
reliqui ser-
pentes eva-
riant,
Viperæ

vivum satum excludunt, non quod & nonnulli ex Aristotele, lib. 4. De Hist. Animal. Cap. ult. Male intellecto existant, ventre matris perforato nascatur cum suis membranis, quibus involuitur, corrosis prodeat. Alterum est, quod Aristoteles, lib. 8. Hist. Animal. Cap. 15. Scribit; Ceteri serpentes thymē in terra Vi; e a in saxis latet.

ders, the poyson is thereby conveyed into the wound or part bitten. The female Viper is reputed the more dangerous of the two, having more large tusks then the male, and so makes the larger wound; Whence some Authours from *Nicander*, and *Galen*, have presumed to affirm the male to have but two tusks, and the female four; But the more rationall agree with *Angelus Baldus Abbatius* that scrutinous leacher into the Nature of that Creature, that both male and female have four tusks, only the females are more firm, long and strong then the males: They may therefore know whether the part affected was bitten by a male or female *Viper* by the largeness of the wound, but not by the number of the orifices made by the teeth; For the smallness of the males tusks causing the wound to be more obscure, occasioned some to affirm they had but only two tusks. However, if it were so, that were enough to do much mischief; For, such as are therewith bitten, are (as the most Learned & Authentick Authours conclude) molested with intollerable paines, and prickings over all their Body, as also an universall swelling, but first in the part affected, out of which, when the wound is green and newly made, issueth pure blood, then a purulent

ruent filthy matter, and certain blisters arise about the part, as if it had been burn'd, which argues this Poyson to be hot, not cold as some have endeavoured to maintain, because this Creature is actually cold, which argument, if it might be admitted, might as well serve to prove Mercurius Sublimatè, Antimony, and other Mineralls and poysons Cold, which to affirm, were ridiculous, when all rationall Men know they are potentially Hot many of them, although actually, and to the touch they seem to be otherwise. All the parts are generally, especially the Liver, inflamed, and dryed, whence they are unsatiably desirous to drink. Some think the whole Body becomes yellow or of a pale colour, *Calins Aurelianus, Antiq. Lett. Lib. 6. Cap. 13.* sayes of a Leek like green, and gives instance of a Courtier so affected by the bite of a *Viper. Sennertus, Pract. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 13.* sayes, according to the disposition of the poyson it is sometimes redd, sometimes, pale, sometimes, purpleish, sometimes, black, &c. Adding withall, that sometimes there appears certain black pustules in the member bitten. *Brasavola, C. m. ad Aph. 62. Lib. 4. Hippocratis.* Affirmes he saw one that was (hereupon) speckled all

over his Body with black, and blew spots. Moreover, the patient bitten by this Creature, is usually molested with intollerable paines, and gripings in the bowells, frequent vomitings of Choler, the stomach is affected with Hickops, the Head with vertiginous and unusuall paines, the nose with eruption of blood; the bladder and ureters with suppressions and obstructions, so that there is but little emission of urine; The Lungs with difficulty of breathing; The Heart with faintings and swooundings; The whole Body (in a word) with a burning feaver, tremblings and cold sweats; And lastly (if not timely prevented) with Death it self. Especially if the patient bleed at nose, his hands grow cold, his nailes pale, his lips greenish, if he tremble over all his Body, be molested with sownding fits; If the wound be large, in summer time, and in an hot Country (for it is thought they are more poysonous in such places then in others.) or given when the *Viper* was iraged or angry, &c. You may assuredly conclude Death to be at hand, and that the patient will not live long, sometimes within seven hours time after; they seldom linger out to the third day; Nay, the same *Brasavola, in loco allegato*, tells us he saw one that dyed by the bite

bite of a *Viper* within three hours after. And *Ambrosius Paracelsus*, *Lib. 21. De Venenis*, *Cap. 16.* records out of *Mathiolus* a remarkable story of a Country man, who as he was mowing a meadow by chance, cut an *Adder* in two with his sythe, which perceiving, and thinking it to be slain, took up that end on which was the head in his hand, fearing nothing, but the enraged Creature turning about its head, bit him by the finger, the which, he immediately clapt into his Mouth (as the unadvised Custom of Men is to do, if ought hurt them) and sucking out the blood, Immediately, fell down dead. Such an other story is to be found in *Amatus Lucitanus*, which *Gesner* of Serpents, *Schenckius* of poysons, and others record. A certain boy seeing a *Viper* or *Adder* in the fields, boasted to his Companions, he could take it up in his hand, and receive no hurt, but they not believing of it, or telling him he durst not, the Lad rather then be thought to speak more then he would do, put forth his hand to take up the *Viper*, but the venomous Creature, extending its neck, bit him by the finger very sorely, the which (as you heard before of the Country fellow) he presently put into his Mouth to suck out the blood, and thereby bought his rashness and

and folly at a dear rate, for not long after, he changed this miserable life for death; there being no medecine, as my Authour adds, that could do him any good: yet if he had not put his finger into his mouth he might have been recovered.

In Curatione, quod de aliorum Animalium venenorum morfu dictum, & hic faciendum. Tamen hoc venenum ut alia peculiar. Antididot. habet. *Ardoynus*, De Venenis, Lib. 6. Cap. 1. Veneni *Viperarum*, Bezoar *Costam* esse scribit, a 3ls. ad 3j. Cum vino Absynthite, vel Decoctionis Absynthij exhibitum. Laudantur & *Scilla* sub cineribus cocta, *Alliis*, *Porrisq;* tritis & impositis, *Hordei farina cum Aceto*, *Melle & stercore Caprino subacta*, imposita; cataplasmatibus instar. Quibusdam ex *Dioscorid. Lib. 6. Cap. 47.* exhibent *Coaguli Leporin.* obol. iij. vinumq; frequenter bibendum mandant. Et ita *Gesner. Hist. Serpent. Lib. 5. De Vipera*, ex relatione *Gerardi Banman.* quoq; affirmat, *Puella quaedam cum carnem*, cui venenum *Vipera* exemptum erat, fortè gustasset in *opisthotonum* aliasq; gravissima symptomata incidit; Sed mox vinum copiose ei propinatum est, & liberata puella. Nonnulli satis est exemplo lavisse & fovisse plagam *Aceto*, *Sale*, & paucis *Melle*. Utiles est & radix *Asphodeli*,

li, *Gentiana*, *Bryonia*, *Aristolochia Rotunda*,
 Item & *Terra sigillata* nec non *Radix tor-*
mentilla quorum quodlibet vel seorsim, vel
 plura simul mixta dantur ʒj. cum vino veteri.
 Fracastoreus De Contagiosis Morb. Libro
 3. Capite 2. Sic de *Radice Tormentilla* atte-
 stat. Constat Rusticos quosdam dum fortè se-
 càrent herbas demorsos fuisse à *Vipera*, ac re-
 pente inflatos, apposita autem *Tormentilla* vo-
 cata herba supra locum, statim liberatos fu-
 isse. Cui si aliquid *Ruta* addatur, efficacius
 medicamentum evadit. *Galenus* Lib. 2. De
 Antidot. Cap. 14. Ad *Vipera* morsus, hæc e-
 pithemata tradit; R. *Sagapeni*, *Piperis*, li-
 quoris *Cyrenaic. opopanicus*, An. Part. j. *Gal-*
bani, *Sulphuris vivi*, An. Part. ij. Arida
 pulverisetur, liquoris in *Aceto* solvantur, &
 aridis iniiciantur, F. *Emplastrum*. Vel R.
Centaury, *Aristolochia*, *Rad. Puced.* An. Par.
 Pondus; Pulverisentur, et *Aceto* ac *Galba-*
no excipiantur. Vel R. *Sagapen*, *Asa fa-*
tida, *Piperis*, *Opopanicis*, An. ʒij. *Galbani*,
Sulphuris vivi, An. ʒj. *Gummi* *Aceto* Dissol-
 vantur, atq; iis reliqua pulverisata inspergan-
 tur: F. *Emplastrum*. Item *Galenus*, De
 Locis Affectis, Lib. 3. Cap. 7. Scribit se vi-
 disse Rusticum, Cujus totum digitum *Vipera*
momorderat, qui salce, quod tum fortè habe-
 bat, ab ultimo articulo iclam partem rese-

cans

cans deinde inducta, usitatis pharmacis in cicatrice nullo sumpto medicamine sanatus est. Inter Composita Parens Loco Citato, valde laudat Theriacam Antiquam in Aqua Vitæ Dissolutam, vel, Methridatium: ubi sic scribit. Cum Rex Carolus nonus Monspeffuli esset, ac in Fargij Pharmacopola officina Viperam unam tractarem, ipsa extremum indicem, qua inter unguem carnemq; hiat, morsu mihi prahendit, unde statim subortus est acer dolor tum partis exquisitissimo sensu pradita veneni offeri occasione: è vestigio digitorum supra vulnus arctissime constrinxi, ut sanguinem, venenumq; ne se latius in corpus diffunderet exprimerem. Theriacam Antiquam in Aqua Vitæ dissolvi, ex qua intinctum imbutumq; bombycem vulnere imposui, atq; intra paucos dies hoc uno remedio planè convalui: Licet uti & Mithridatio loco Theriacæ. Item & inter Interna exhibentur ab Autoribus Theriaca quæ inter composita primas obtinet, ʒj. vel, ij. pondere, cum vini generosi, ʒiiij. Cui succedit, Mithridatium: ut Docet Sennertus. Vel. R̄. Radic. Aristoloch. Rotund. Bacc. Lauri, Cassia lignea, Piperis, An. ʒij Castorei, ʒj. Anisi, ʒss. folior. Ruta sylvestris, ʒj. ss. Pulverisentur omnia, & cum Melle despumato redigantur, in formam Electuarij. Dosis

a 3j. Ad ij. cum haustu vini. Mathiolus in
Com. super presat. Lib. 6. Dioscoridis, ex
Antidoto quadam, quam ibi describit, aquam
parat, cujus tantas vires esse predicat, ut ea
non solum à demorsu Viperis, quod duabus
Historiis probat, sed etiam à quocunq; Ani-
mali veneno ictos sanare; Imò in tanto mor-
tis discrimine constitutos, ut visum, vocem, et
reliquos sensus amiserint, ingenti Astantiam
admiratione, à longo veluti somno excitare,
et à morte ad vitam revocare possit. Dosis
illius Aquæ sunt 3iij. vel per se, vel cum
Aquæ alicujus distillatæ Cordialis, vel vini
Oderati pari quantitatè.

SECTION VII.

Of the Dryinus and its Antidotes.

7. **D**ryinus, is a most hurtfull and vene-
 mous Serpent or Worm, bred as
 some think at the root of an Oak. So per-
 nicious that, as *Galen, Lib. De Theriaca, ad*
Pisonem contends, if any chance at unawares
 to tread upon it, it excoriateth the soale of
 the foot, and causeth the legg to swell, nay
 and hurts the hand no less that toucheth it,
 the which *Scennertius* confirms, *Pract. Med*
Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 11. Adding that it of-

fends

sends also by biting, nay and so forcibly, that Men are killed thereby; Likewise that the very savour thereof is of sufficient power to deprive Men of their senses. The common signes of such as are poysoned by the bite of this Creature are these; There usually issueth (as the Learned have noted) out of the wound a kind of black, fetid, and purrulent blood, after which the part or member affected swells exceedingly, and about the wound ariseth certain blackish pustules, grievous paynes accompanyes, and macerates the whole Man, the skin is generally, Dry, rough and hard. The stomach is molested with vomitings, and hickops, and that which is cast up, is, for the most part Choller or Blood; Extreame thirst, likewise tormenteth the party, and intollerable pains and gripings in the bowells; All the naturall actions are so impedit, and destroyed, that there is no emission of either urine or the feces of the belly; Neither are the Vittalls lesse affected, for they can neither breath nor speak without great difficulty; and the Heart is subject to swooundings and faintings: and the Animall faculties, also, are so confounded and molested, that there followes not only a depravation & dimness of sight, but likewise Frensie, Dotage, Delirium,

rium, and madnels. In a word the whole Man Body and Soul, with all its operations Vegetall, Vitall, and Animall, are thereby destroyed, so that the whole lump becomes odious, and the very exhalations and breathings through the pores extreamly offensive. And lastly, if not maturely prevented, brings Death and utter Destruction.

Curatio Petatur ex iis, quæ supra De Vipera morlu dicuntur. In specie tamen ad Dryini morsus commendantur Origannum, ut Docet Sennertus, item trifolium & marubium, vel eorum succus; Radix item Aristolochia, nec non glandes cujuscuq; quercus concisa, et cum vino generoso sumpta; Eadem quoq; Contusa et cum Melle mixta, extra, plaga imponantur. Dolorem leniunt etiam ilicis radices tusa et applicata.

SECTION VIII.

Of the Serpent Stellio and its Antidotes.

STellio, is a kind of Lizard; which, because it hath certain spots upon its back like stars, it hath its name Stellio, à Stella a Star. De Stellione, Ita scribit Galenus, in Libro De Theriaca ad Pisonem; Stellio vivens

sus à Scorpionibus, substringit ipsos et perimit. It is, likewise, very pernicious to Mankind, as well by biting them, as by being eaten by them, or the water, Drink or other liquor in which they are by chance drowned. For either of these wayes it causeth in Man, no less, but the very same symptomes, as you have heard before of *Cantharides*; Wherefore, for brevities sake, I shall not here make the least Repetition.

Et in Curatione, sive venenum Stellionis haustum, & ore sumptum, sive morsu Communicatum fuerit, Alexipharmaca nullo modo negligenda, sed ea, qua contra Serpentum morsus hæcenus proposita sunt, usurpanda.

SECTION IX.

Of the Aspe and its Antidotes.

A *Spis*, an *Aspe*, a Creature so poysonous that *Nicander* affirmes it to be the most venomous of all other Serpents; whence perhaps it is *Sennertus* when he treats of the Poysons of Serpents, begins with the *Aspe*. But however, whether compared with the rest it be the worst or no, this is most certain, it is a Deadly Poyson; or, as *Moses*

Moses, Deut. 32. 33. Terms it, a *Cruel Venim*. For, if it chance to fall upon any member of a Man or Woman (although they were not bitten) it becomes thereby immediately inflamed, red and angry, molests the whole Man, and causeth Death it self if not timely prevented; nay and all the symptoms that follow upon their bite, though not altogether so forceable. As, their heads that are herewith bitten, are, for the most part, heavy, and dull, their fore-heads molested with convulsive twitchings, their Eyes and sight is obsfuscated and darkened; their ey-lids and cheeks tremble; they are sleepey and drowisie, subject to stupors and soporificall distempers: Their whole senses are perverted and confused; their face is generally pale; often yaune and reach; Their whole Body is possessed with frigidity and chilnes, and at length slain by the King of tears, if not immediately prevented. So dangerous, so cruell, so deadly is this poyson of the *Aspe*, that many think it is incurable; *Paracels* and others, think one wounded herewith can continue with life but the third part of a Day; But this, *Sennertus*, and the Learned, say is various according to the nature and difference of the kind of *Aspe*: for *Galen Libro Citato*

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Ad *Pisonem*, speaks of three sorts of *Aspes*, the one he calls *Hirundinaceus*; the second, *Terrestres*; the third, *Pryas*: The first of which kills so suddainly and effectually, that it is thought to be incurable. The other in three or four hours time: The third, a little more slowly. The truth is, the most mild, is sufficiently malignant and mortall; and that the rather, because its wound is so small, that it is hardly Discernable. As, some write no bigger then the eye of a needle; insinuatingly hurting and destroying the lives of such as they wound, and yet hardly seem to make any impression or breach upon the Body; As back-biting, slandering, and flattering people do their Neighbours: whence the Apostle Saint Paul alluding to the nature of this Creature, *Rom. 3.* And speaking of the wicked seems to strike at such malicious tale-bearers and slanderers, *Verse 13.* Where he sayes, *Their Throat is an open Sepulchre, with their Tongues they have used deceit*, the poyson of *Aspes* is under their Lipps. The wound that is made by these Creatures, doth commonly grow angry and inflamed, but doth not swell, little blood-issueth out of it, and that of Colour black. It affecteth the Stomach also with paines, The speech and sight is presently

presently lost, the whole Man immediately languisheth, a cold sweat possesseth all the parts, palpitation of the heart, and Death it self, as hath been said, in a very few hours, as that good man was in every particular taken, recorded by *Schenkius, Lib. 7. De Venenis, Fel. 962.* And so within four hours Dyed.

Curatio in genere, petatur ex ijs, quæ supra De *Vipera* morfu Dicebantur. In specie tamen commendatur *Theriaca*, vel *Mithridatium* in vino vel *Aceto* dissolut ad vuln. Abluend. Item pars *Aspidis* sputo infecta *urina puerorum impubium*, vel *spiritu vini*, in quo *Theriaca* dissoluta sit, frequenter abluenda. Vel. R \bar{x} . *Folia thapsi barbati Caryophyllata*, *Leucoij rubri*, pari pondere, quæ in *Aceto acerrimo*, & *sani hominis urina* bulliant, ad partis lesa folum.

Quamquam si ab ictu multum tempus jam sine remedio exactum sit, omnino satius, & certius esse, si æger ejus decocti ℥iij. jejunus duabus ante paltum horis hauriat. *Ægyptij*, ut scribit *Sennertus* in frequenti usu contra venenum hoc habent, *Acetum vini copiose sumptum*. Utilis est & *Gentiana* ac *Castoreum* cum vino vel *Aceto* propinata. Item *Celsus* De remed. Lib. 5. Cap. De *Aspidis* ictu. Valdè laudat *Acetum*, ubi scribit;

Puer cum ab Aspidē ictus esset, & partim ob ipsum vulnus, , partim ob immodicos astus siti premeretur, ac locis siccis alium humorem non reperiret, Acetum quod forte secum habebat ebibit, & liberatus est. Credo quoniam id, quamvis refrigerandi vim habet, tamen habet etiam dissipandi. Quo fit ut Terra respersa eo sumet. Eadem ergo verisimile est spissescentem quoque intus humorem hominis ab eo discuti, & sic dari sanitatem. Idem sentit Hyronimus Mercurialis ut patet in Lib. 2. De Venenis, Cap. 3. his verbis; Marcus Varro dum 83. etatis Annum ageret, scripsit, urinam commorsi ab Aspidē potam singularissimum esse remedium Adversus venena Aspidis. Sed illud certissimum est Egyptiorum inventum et experimentum Acetum, quo copiosius potetur utilius esse hoc in genere veneni. Et narrat Plinius Lib. 23. Cap De Aceto, fuisse quendam ab Aspidē commorsum vas Aceto plenum gestantem, quod quamprimum deposuisset, statim incipiebat, illico omnis dolor & malum cessabat, ut intelligi possit Acetum esse singulare remedium adversus hoc venenum. Vel, si velis à Sennerto, R. Radic. Aristoloch. Rotund Gentiana, Ana ʒj. folior. Ruta, Pug. ij Castori, Cassia Lign. Ana ʒj Sem. Anisi, Citri excortic. Ana ʒj. ss. F. Pulvis. Dosis a ʒj. ad ʒj.

cum vino, vel Aceto. Veneni *Aspidis* Bezor *Rutam* esse, scribit *Ardoynus* Lib.6.De Venenis, Cap.4.

SECTION X.

Of the Serpent Natrix and its Anoidotes.

Natrix is likewise a most pernicious and destructive Serpent, for the most part and commonly called by *Antichours Hydrus*; yet many name it according to the place and time of its appearance; As, if it be found upon the earth in the Summer or Autumn, it is called *Chersybro*, in the Winter or Spring, in the water, *Amphybium*: of which, the former, is much more poysonous and dangerous then the latter: or, more plainly, when it is found upon the earth it is reputed more venemous then when it is found in the water. For *Chersyari*, or such as are found in the earth, are recorded, by severall, from *Apollodorus*, to be of force sufficient to kill any Man that toucheth them even when they are dead. The symptoms that usually follow upon the bite of these Creatures is much the same which you have before heard of the *Viper*, only they kill more suddainly or as soon, within three

O 3 hours

hours time *Ardoynus* Contends. *The Cure* is likewise the same with that of the *Viper*; wherefore to avoid Tautology I shall thither refer thee.

SECTION XI.

Of the Serpents Amphysbæna and Scytale, with their Antidotes.

A *Amphysbæna* & *Scytale*. These are Serpents so called by the Learned; And because they are so like one the other, And therefore *Authors* have joyned them together, I shall not here, at this time, put them assunder: especially since they are, also, both alike hurtfull. Herein only they differ, *Amphysbæna* moves both forward and backward (whence by some) it is thought it hath its name; But *Scytale* moveth only forward, and is something thicker then the *Amphysbæna*. It is reported also of this latter, that if a Woman with Child do but cros it she shall miscarry or be in great danger in Child-bed. Such as are bitten by either of these kinds of *Serpents*, are molested, in the part affected, with grievous and intollerable paines, inflammations, redness, swellings, and sometimes impostumes; Nay,
and

and there followes all those horrid signes and symptomes which you have read before where we spake of the *Viper*; which, because the *Cure* is likewise the same, I shall not here again reiterate, bur, for brevities sake, refer thee thereunto.

SECTION XII.

Of the Hemorrhous and its Antidotes.

Hemorrhous or Hemorbus, as Galen hath it, in *Lib. De Theriaca ad Pisonem*, adding it to be so pernicious and such an enemy unto Mankind that whosoever is bitten thereby, bleeds not only by the wound, but also by the Mouth, Nose, and all other evacuations of the Body, whence it is thought by most it had its name. *Parvus, Sennertus*, and others say, it causeth the member to grow black, by extinguishing naturall heat, and to swell; then followes a paine of the stomach, and difficulty of breathing; Depraving of the voice, hindring the passage of the urine; Hurts the memory; putrifies the gumms; and causeth the teeth to fall out of the Jawes; and at length poureth out the Soul, that Death it self ensues. Moreover, according to

those Verses in *Lucan* and *Lucretius*, recorded by *Gesner*, *Schenkius*, and *Sennertus*, blood doth not only issue as *Galen* notes, out of the Mouth and Nose, but out of the Eye, also, Eares, and every other passage and hole in the Body; nay from the very Gummies, rootes of the Naitles, and sometimes from old wounds, &c.

*Impressit dentes Hamorrhoids Aspera
Tullo,*

*Magnanimo inveni, miratoriq; Catonis,
Utq; solet pariter totis se effundere signis
Corycij pressura Croci: sic omnia membra
Emisere simul rutilum pro sanguine virus.
Sanguis erant lachryma: quacunque for-
amina novit.*

*Humor, ab ijs largus manat: cernor: ora
redundant,*

*Es patula vares, fidor rubet: omnia plenis
Membra flumini venis: totum est pro val-
nere Corpus.*

Of the same accident *Gorgius Pictorius* thus sings,

*Impressit dentes Hamorrhoids Aspera
Tullo,*

Magnanimo, fluxu sanguinis ex perit.

Over

Over and above all which, there followes vomitings, *Diarrhaea*, and deadly Convulsions.

Curratio ut Docet *Paraus* primo quidem *membrum laesum*, si absque vita dispendio id fieri potest, *abscindendum*; Aut si id facere non liceat, *Cucurbitula scarificata* adhibenda, vel *Canterio aetnali pars adurenda*. Postea etiam *medicamenta venenum ex alto evocantia*, applicentur. *Ætius* imponit *Cataplasma* ex foliis *vitis coctis tritis cum Melle*, & foliis *portulacæ cum polenta*. Vel è porro, *urtica & ruta coctis & confis*, addita *farina hordei et Albumine Ovi*; Fiat *Cataplasma* parti demorsæ imponendum. Laudantur & *medicamenta sanguinis impetum sistendi vim habentis*, qualia sunt *Tormentilla, Bursa Pastoris, Portulacæ, Plantago, Bolus Armenus, Lapis Hematites, Terra sigillata*, quibus, semper ali- quid *Theriaca* adijcere utile est. *Commen- datur & præterea, Allium et Theriaca præ- sertim recens*; Item & *uva passa, ac rubi fructus*.

SECTION

SECTION XIII.

Of the Serpent Seps, and its Antidotes.

S*Epidon*, or Serpent Seps, so called, as *Paracelsus* and the most rationall agree, because it immediately putrefies the part it biteth: so violent and noxious is its poyson; Nay *Sennertus* affirms, that most Writers think it to be the Deadliest venome that is, putrefying any member of a Man, that doth but touch it; And kills within three or four Dayes, as common experience evinceth. However all agree, that it causeth, by its bite, extream pain in the part affected. *Pan-sanius*, and, from him *Sennertus*, *Paracelsus*, *Grevinus*, *Ardoynus*, and the rest, affirm, that when the wound is green, or newly made, there issueth forth pure blood, but afterwards, most filthy, corrupt, purulent matter, exceeding fatid. The part affected and putrefied becomes white, and within a short time the whole Body, so putrefying along as it goes, that it consumes the very skin, and flesh, causing the hair to fall off by peice-meal, resolveth the Spirits, and destroyes life, if not timely prevented.

The

The Method for Cure, both in generall and particular, is the same which hath been shewed of the Viper.

SECTION XIV.

Of the Serpent Ceraſtes and its Antidotes.

Ceraſtes, a Serpent ſo called by the Greeks Κεραſτες, à Κερας Cornu ſignifying a Horn, becauſe it is reported by our Naturaliſts, to have two horns upon its head, like unto a Rams; a very poyſonous and dangerous Creature it is alſo; but not ſo bad as the former two: yet the member thereby bitten ſwelleth in nobſ and nodes, not unlike to the head of a tenpenny nail: out of the wound made thereby, there iſſueth a purrulent matter, ſometimes, pale and whitish, and ſometimes, again black: the whole Body becomes black and blew; The Mind and Phanſie become diſturbed; The Eyes wax dim; The Lipps ſwell; And about the Groyne is intollerable pain. through retraction of the Nerves: *genitals intenditur*; The whole ſtrength of the Body is at laſt waſted, and Life it ſelf ſubverted. Yet, many times, they linger out till the ninth Day.

De

De Curatione, ea qua contra Serpentum morsus, haectenus proposita sunt, usurpanda. Ut Consistit in membri laci Amputatione, si locus membri & conditio id patiatur; quod si fieri non possit, omnis caro circa locum affectum abscindatur, vel, ad minimum, profunde scarificetur; cucurbitulisq; appositis sanguis copiosius eliciatur: Et Plaga Aqua Vita, in Aqua Theriaca dissoluta sit, abluatur; vel Canterio Actuali locus Aduratur, &c.

SECTION XV.

Of the Serpent Dipsas and its Antidotes.

D*Ipsas*, it is a kind of Snake called *Διψας* by the *Greeks*, *διψα*, *sitis*, to thirst; because, by its bite, it so dryes up and consumes the moisture, and humours in a man, that they become exceeding thirsty that are thereby offended: And so Dye thirsty, as *Galen* notes, *Lib. De Theriaca ad Pisonem*. *Sennertus*, thinks this extreame drought ariseth from the ardent quality of the poyson, above measure inflaming the whole Man, growing so much the more thirsty, by how much the more they drink, for the uretery passages being so dried and shrivelled

shriveled up, that the drink they receive cannot pass through, it is conveyed through and into the Veines, throughout the Body; or into the Cavity of the belly, whence it becomes thereby so extended, that sometimes about the groynes, it breakes.

In *Curatione* nota; *Dipsadis* morsui eadem, quæ reliquorum Serpentum ac Viperarum morsui, conveniunt medicamenta & externa, & interna. *Tamen præter illa*, quia demorfi plurimum bibunt, et potus ille per vias urinæ non evacuatur, Diuretica exhibenda è *Serm. 4. frigid. major. Radic. Aperientib. Restia bovis, Charesolio, Bursa pastoris, Fragis, Nucleis, Persicor. Hordeo, & similibus. Plura vide apud Aetium Tetrab. 4. Serm. 1. Cap. 22. Ardoynum Lib. 6. De Venenis, Cap. 9. Grevinum Lib. 1. De Venenis, Cap. 14 &c.*

SECTION XVI.

Of the Serpent Cenchris and its Antidotes.

C*enchris*, which likewise, is a Serpent extremely venomous and pernicious, killing, by the very poyson of his bite, without speedy remedy be applyed, in three days time; Causing moreover, during the time,
divers

divers grievous and fearfull symptoms ; As, the Belly is filled with water, the nature of the Poyson being to dissolve , and pour out the humours thereinto , whereby it is swollen, and puffed up ; The flesh languisheth and flaggeth ; the head growes heavy ; all the senses are propense to sleep ; and an alienation of the mind followes ; The part affected swells ; out of the wound there issueth a fatid, purulent matter, sharp and acride, whereby the soare spreads, and the skin is exulcerated, &c. Besides , most of the Antients maintain, from the testimony of *Erasistratus*, it hath a peculiar property in offending the *Liver* ; the Intrall called the *Jejunum* which is the second Intrall of those they term *Small* ; and the Neck. *Curatio* petatur ex iis, quæ supra *De Vipera* morfu dicetur.

SECTION XVII.

Of the Lizzard and its Antidotes.

Lastly *Lacerta*, 'a Lizzard, a Creature very frequent and common in the *Indies*, as *Acosta*, and others note ; and reputed by divers to be inoffensive ; and no question, some sort of them are altogether harmless,

harmless, as common experience evinceth, and the unanimous assertion of all Travelers into those parts : who will moreover tell you of their strange love and affection which they bear to Men; But I shall not insist on that in this small Tract. Another sort there are, which *Sennertus* thinks to be (though not to be so bad as the rest before mentioned) pernicious, and something poysonous, as appears by the *symptomes* that follow upon their biting of Men. As, the part affected is grievously pained; out of the wound, which is newly made issueth pure blood at first, but afterwards most abominable corruption; the flesh about the bite turnes pale, and putrefies; And also exceedingly swells. And that you may know the bite of a *Lizzard* from other Creatures, there following many times the same symptomes, take notice they allways leave their teeth in the wound or member bitten, as the Learned teach.

Curatio in genere perficitur, ut antea dictum est *De Vipera*. In specie tamen, ut dentes in vulnere relictii facilius excidant, locum Oleo & Aqua calida fricare oportet; postea *Cucurbitulas* ei applicare, &c. Prodest etiam *Spongiam* Aceto calido imbutam morfui imponere, Locumq; Butyro, Sale & Melle

Melle mixtis inungere : Emplastrum ex Allio & foliis Maluæ coctis & contusis, furfuribusq; cribratis, & oleo Rosaceo paratum; vel Cataplasma ex panis Trisicei medulla, cum decocto Ruta, Calamintha, Alii Gentiana confectum, applicare. And thus much of the Poyson of Serpents.

DIVISION IIII.

Of Poysons BELONGING TO FISHES.

SECTION I.

Of the Torpedo and its Antidotes.

FOurthly, there are certain Poysons proceeding from Fishes, As, 1. Torpedo, a Fish so called, eo quod Corpus torpescere faciat, si eam quisquam viventem tangat; because it benumeth and astonieth the Body or member which toucheth it whilst it is alive; Although when it is dead, As Galen notes, Lib. 3. De Alimentis, Cap. 34. It may be eaten: through a secret property in this Creature. Nay it is of that numming quality, that it not only astonieth the Body or member touching it, but even the Armes of the Fishermen that strike them with their long Poles, and come no neerer them, as Galen

len evinceeth, *Lib. De usu Respirationis*, Item in *Lib. 6. De locis affectis*, *Cap. 5. Et in Lib. 11. De simplicium medicamentorum facultatibus*, *Cap. 49.* The which is confirmed by every Writer. And over and above this they are no less dangerous to them that take them accidentally with other fish in nets; As *Sennertus* demonstrates, out of *Aristotle*, *Lib. 9. De Histor. Animal. Cap. 37.* Adding withall, that it dilates into the whole Body, overthrowes the strength, brings an universal trembling over all the Body, and heaviness; which *Scaliger*, likewise confirms, in *Exercitat. 218. 8. Ad Subtilit. Cardan.* And *Gesner*, *Lib. 4. Hist. Animal. Cap. De Torpedine*, from *Albertus*, tell us of one that was scarce well again in half a years time, notwithstanding all convenient means was applyed and daily used, so as to have the use of his hand and arm, only by touching one with his finger a little, although he twitch'e away his hand again suddainly.

They futher report of this Creature, that have adventured to speak of it, that it catcheth the Fish it delights to eat, and preyes upon by hiding it self in the mudd from them and stupefying them, nor being able otherwise to catch them through the slowness of its motion, wanting fins;

And that this is so apparent, since, as the Learned contend, it is often seen the *mullet* hath been found whole in their bellies, notwithstanding it be a Fish of admirable Celerity. Si quis *liquorem Cyrenaicum* manu teneat, eum nihil à *Torpedine* mali pati. *Alianus, De Histor. Animal. Lib. 5. Cap. 17.* Autor est. Quæ si ita sese habent, procul dubio etiam hic liquor ad torporem & stuporem à *Contactu Torpedinis* inductum, utilis erit. *Alexander Aphrodisæus, initio problemat.* Trigli, quam mullum vocant, carnem hujus veneni remedium esse docet. Ad *Torporem etiam à Torpedine* inductum utilis est *Theriaca*, si *zj.* pondere, cum vino *Absynthio* exhibeatur. Vel, Coquatur *Absynthium, Ruta, Gentiana, folia lauri in vino*, decoctumque exhibeatur. Vel, *R. Sem. Urtice, Nauturij, Dauci. Ana zj. ss. Piperis nigri, Castorei, An. zj. F. Pulvis.* Cujus *zj.* Cum vino generoso exhibeatur. Ager quoq; in balneo sæpius sudet. *Membrum stupidum* fricetur pannis *Asperis, & fomentetur vino*, in quo *Salvia, Calamintha, Ruta, Chamamelum, Hypericum* cocta sint. Ex eisdem etiam *balneum* parari potest. Postea illinatur locus affectus *eleo rutæ*, *Costino*, quibus aliquid *spiritus baccar. juniperi* admixtum sit.

SECTION II.

Of the Sea-Dragon and its Antidotes.

D*Raco Marinus*, the Sea Dragon is likewise a Fish that may be eaten, affording, As, *Sennertus* writes, no unlaudable nourishment; yet, as most, nay all Authours agree that have adventured to mention, or have spoken of this Creature, It hath certain pricks, especially in the gills under the throat (and back as some of them contend) that are poysonous, causing most insufferable pain in the part affected, inflaming, and swelling of it, And, if not timely prevented, causeth it to Gangreene; Moreover it puts the party into a Feaver, bringeth swoounding fits, and Death it self, if proper means be not forthwith applyed; As Lieutenant *Monsieur Bargelormes* wife did, mentioned by *Parans*; wherefore, as the same Authour notes *Lib. 21. De Venenis Cap 31.* recited also, from him, by *Schenkius Li. 7. De Venenis, fol. 955.* The Fishmongers at *Roan* in *France* use not to lay them upon stalls till they have cut off their heads: neither, in that Nation, if any come to the Hands of a Cook with their Heads on, do they serve them up to Table till they are beheaded: The better to prevent those horrid

rid symptomes before related that usually follow upon a prick from their gills.

In Curatione, ut venenum immisſum, e plaga eliciatur, membrum læſum *Aqua Calida immergendum*, ſcarificandum, eiꝑ; *cucurbitula*, vel *Hirudines applicanda*. Hunc *piſcem diſſectum*, ſuoꝑ; vulneri impoſitum remedio eſſe ſcribit *Dioſcorides*; Idem præſtat *Mulli Caro* ut annotat. *Rondeletius*, *De piſcibus*, *Lib. 10. Cap. 11*. Utile eſt et *Cataplaſma ex Cape ſub Cineribus cocta*, fermento, vel *Serpillo trito*, & pauca *Tberiaca paratum*. Vel *Aqua Vita in Aqua Tberiaca diſſoluta ſit*, linteis duplicatis imponenda. *Furfures tritici cum Aqua Calida in maſſam redacti*, et loco læſo ſapius de die impoſiti, *Dolores in hoc Caſu mirè mitigant*. Ut Docet *Sennertus*. Idem affirmat *Varans* ubi ſcribit his verbis; *Non ita pridem uxor Fromage-tij, Curia libellorum ſupplicum ſcriba*, huius piſcis *Aculeo iſta eſt in digito medio*; iſtum ſubſecuti ſunt partis tumor et rubor, ſine non magno dolore. Cum videret tumorem in horas augeri, vicina ſua uxoris *Prægelonij rerum privatarum juridiſci comitialis*, qua ex ſimili caſu neglecto paulo ante interierat, periculis facta cautior, me accerſit, ego intellecta morbi *Cauſa digito dolenti totiꝑ; pariter manni Cataplaſma impoſui ex craſſiore capa ſub prunū cocta*,

Coëta, Fermento, et pauca Theriaca. Postero die jussi ut manum totam demergeret in Aquam Calentem, ad venenum foras elicendum, mox multiplici scarificatione, sed superficiali, cutem in ambitu divisi, divisionibus hirudines apposui, suetu detracto sufficienter sanguine, Theriacam in Aqua Vita dissolutam admovi. Sequenti die detumuerat manus dolore plane experta, paucisq; post diebus plane convalescit. Dum Hæc circa partem affecta peraguntur; Statim etiam Alexipharmaca propinanda. Dioscorides, Lib.6. Cap.45. (ut contendit Sennertus) Absinthium, Salviam, & sulphur cum Acetomistum exhibet. Prodest etiam Theriaca ad Mithridaticum cum Absinthii Aqua aut decocto exhibitum. Pastillos ex Bryonia et eruo, cum vino potos Aetius, Tetrab 4. Serm.1. Cap.39. à Dracone Marino ictis mirè Conducere scribit.

SECTION III.

Of the Sea-Ray, or Pastinaca and its Antidotes

P*astinaca Marina, the Sea Sting-Ray, A Fish, that as Galen in Lib.9. De Alimentis, Lib.8. De simplicium Medicamentorum facultatibus, And other places of his works, notes; is fit for food and may be eaten: yet their heads and tayles are poy-*

sonous, at least the sting in their tayle, and
Of the Sea-Ray, or their gills or sprinkles about
Pastinaca, and its their head; for gills (to
Antidotes. term properly) they have
 not, being shaped flat like a flounder; Some
 of them have two stings, if we may believe
 the testimony of many Writers: However,
 I shall not insist upon that, one is enough to
 prove extreamly destructive and pernicious,
 killing not only Men, but other living Crea-
 tures; *Parasus* tells us of from *Aetius*, and o-
 thers they kill fish with their sting, and so
 prey upon them: And *Vidius Vidus, Med.*
Pract. 2. Sect. Libr. secundo Cap. 8. Tells us
 of a Woman that unadvisedly washing this
 fish, and pricking her hand with its sting,
 did in a short time dye therewith: Nay it
 will kill even the largest and biggest, as also
 the most flourishing Trees, if they be but
 touched therewith or pricked, causing the
 leaves to fall off, and the body it self to
 waste by degrees, as *Alianus, De Animal.*
Lib. 8. Cap. 16. observes. And *Oppianus*
 writes, that the sting of this fish is more ve-
 nemous then the *Persians* Arrowes: affirm-
 ing, moreover, that the force of the payson
 remaineth after they are dead: whence it
 is that such as catch them bereave them im-
 mediately of their sting. Yet *Pliny, Nat.*
Hist.

Hist. Li. 7 Ca. 48. Confidently assures us, that it is good against the paines of the teeth, by scarifying the gumms therewith; nay, and, that the powder thereof alone, or mixt with white Hellebor, being layed upon any tooth will cause it to come forth. But I will not here make Digression, wherefore to our business. Such as are thereby stung, or prickt, Have, as *Aetius*, and others from him conclude, intollerable paines in the part affected, and numness over the whole Body; The member is much extended and swelled; very black about the wound, issuing forth, if it be crust, purulent, black, thick, and fetid matter; especially if there be any Nerve touched, there followes frequent Convulsions of the whole Body, weariness, stupor, and Death it self.

In Curatione, nota, quod omnia quae *Viperarum* moribus medentur, etiam *Pastinaca Marina* vulneribus adhiberi possunt. In specie tamen *Aetius*, *Tetrab. 4. Serm. 1. Cap. 37. fursures Aceto Coctas*, & pro Cataplasmate impositos, ut & *Accetum affusum* pro foru valde prodesse scribit. Item vulnere, vel *Hepar Pastinace*, vel *Radij Cinis cum Aceto*, vel ipsa *Pastinaca divulsa imponatur*. *Rondelenius* & sic curavit *Rusticum*, de quo mentionem facit ex eo *Gesnerus Lib. 4. De*

Historia Animalium, Pag 801. ut annotat Schenkius *Lib. 7. De Venenis*, fol. 954. Item narrat Sennertus, *Pract. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 41. Applicentur alii*, Cataplasmata attrahentia, quæ parantur ex *Sulphure vivo*, *Radic. Bryonia*, *Marubio*, *Foliis lauri*, *Salvia*, & similibus, cum *urina veteri sub-subactis*. Vel imponatur fermentum acidum cum pice liquida emollitum, vel è nitro sinapi, *Sale Ammoniac* ex sulphure, ac *Acet fortis*, Fiat Linimentum, *Plagæ inungendum*. *Plixius*, Contra *Pastinacam Marinam*, & omnium *Marinorum* ictus vel morsus, *Libro 28. Cap. 11. Nat. Hist.* Coagulum *Leporis*, vel *Hædi*, vel *Agni*, 3j. pondere prodesse tradit. Item in *Libro 32. Cap. 5.* Contra eundem etiam prodesse Mullum in *Cibo sumptum*, scribit. Utilia etiam sunt *Scordium*, *Rosmarinus*, *Salvia* in vino cocta, vel è *Myrrhe*, *Piperis*, *Costi Amari*, *Rad. Bryonia*, *Partibus equalibus*, fiat Pulvis, Cujus 3j. ex vino exhibeatur. Vel propinentur 3ij. *Theriacæ Andromachi* cum vino. Vel R^e (ut Docet Sennertus) *Costi Amari*, *Myrrhe*, *Rad. Gentiane*, *Aristoloch. Long. Zedoaria*, An. 3j. Sem. *Pastinacæ sylvestris*, *Anisi*, *Ammios*, An. ʒij. Granor. *Masticis*, *Spicæ*, *Piperis*, *Rutæ*, *Croc.* An. ʒss. Cum *Melle despumato*, Fiat Electuarium. Et nota quod simul cum externa

externa applicentur, Alexipharmaca exhibere oportet.

SECTION IV.

Of the Sea-Dogg and its Antidotes.

C*Anis Marinus*, the Sea-Dogg, a Creature carrying a Gall, no less dangerous and destructive then any other part of those Creatures before mentioned. For, it is so deadly a poyson, that even one grain weight, is of weight enough sufficient (being taken into the Body), to deprive a Man of his Life within seven dayes time, if not opportunely prevented; As *Sennertus* Contends out of *Ardoynus*, *Lib. 4. De Venenis, Cap. 17.* and others confirm it: Concluding, that, in the Interim, it causeth, likewise, these horrid symptomes following. As, a most grievous stinking mouth and breath, an universall Ictericus Colour, or yellowness over all the Body; And a kind of gonorrhæa, or involuntary effusion of the sperm, &c.

In Curatione Laudantur *Gentiana Rad.* five in substantia *ʒij.* pondere cum *Butyro* sumatur, five decoctum ex ea paratur, & *Butyrum* in eo dissolvatur, & singulis diebus bis *ʒiij* sumantur. *Corpus* inungatur *Oleis* vel *Balsamis Aromaticis* suaveolentibus.

SECTION

SECTION V.

Of the Sea-Hare and its Antidotes.

Lepus Marinus, the Sea-Hare, an ugly deformed and poysonous Creature; as most Authours contend. *Nicander, Dioscorides, Galen, Paulus Aeginetus, Aetius*, with the rest of the *Antients*; And, from them, *Rondeletius, Sennertus, Paracelsus*, and other *Neotericks*, all unanimously agree it not only to poyson and destroy people that eat it, but likewise such as do but look upon it, are strangely affected. Instancing in Women that are with Child, who fall immediately into vomitings, and go near to miscarry, if they do but look upon one stedfastly. Such as have eaten or drank this poyson, as *Dioscorides* notes, are extreemly tormented in their Bellies, their urine is stopt for the most part, and if any be evacuated, it is bloody, Their sweat is offensive, stinking, and smells of fish; They vomit many times Choller, and that mixed with blood. *Aetius* adds their Bodies are generally yellow and as if they were ictericall, and then turnes of a Leadenish Colour; their faces swell; and their feet, but especially their genitalls, and hath a peculiar property, as *Galen Lib. 1. De Compositione Medicamentorum secundum genera*

Genera, in *initio*, observes, to exulcerate the Lungs especially, and at length brings Death it self.

In *Curatione*, primo danda opera, ut venenum Corpori communicatum foras eliciatur, iis modis, qui hactenus sæpius sunt propositi. Ut quamprimum sit assumptus vel *Vomitu*, si adhuc in ventriculo resistit, reiiciendus, vel si ad intestina descenderit, vel injecto Clystere, velpurgante medicamento ore assumpto, citiam paulo fortiore educendus. In quem usum cōmendantur *pillula* è *Scammonij*, *Elebori nigri*, *Agarici*, *succi Glycyrrhiza* & *Tragacanthæ* aequalibus partibus parata, & ʒj. pondere exhibitæ. *Antidot.* Loco exhibeatur *Lac Asininum*, vinum cum melle paratum, vel decoctum è malua. Laudantur & sangu. Anserum et Galli, Resinum Cedri oboli pondere cum vino sumptum *Leporis Marini* Alexipharmacum esse tradunt; Alij, hujus veneni *Bezoarticum*, *Triglam* esse aiunt. *Utilia* sunt & mala *Punica*; decoctum item è *virga pastoris*, *Plantagine*, et *Calamintha montana* paratum, &c.

SECTION VI.

Of the Sea-Scorpion and its Antidotes.

Scorpio Marinus, the Sea-Scorpion, so called, not that it is of the same form and shape

shape with the *Land-Scorpion*; But because it stings and conveyes the poyson as the *Land-Scorpion* doth, though not out of the same part, for the *Scorpion* offends by its sting in its tayle, but the *Sea-Scorpion* by its prickles about its Head and back, the Head especially, so that it can hardly be toucht without much danger; wherefore Men are usually forc'd, that take them, to lay hold of their tayle, or the lower part of their back.

Such as are wounded by any of these pricks, do usually sustain insufferable pain in the member hurt, which afterwards dilates it self; As *Alfaharavius* records of himself, *Traclat. 30. Pract. Sect. 2. Cap. 21.* that unadvisedly offering to touch the Head of this Creature, received immediately a wound in his little finger, which did not only swell and inrage, but his whole hand, up to his elbow, then dilating it self up to his shoulder, &c. The same story is likewise recorded by *Schenckius, Lib. 7. De Venenis, fol. 955.* And *Sennertus Pract. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 42.* Whence, sometimes, ensues Death it self; sometimes they lose the member or part affected; sometimes, there is grievous Convulsions occasioned, and wearinesse over the whole Body, especially if a Nerve be hurt.

Quod

Quod ad Curationem attinet in genere, nota, Quæ in aliorum venenatorum animalium morſibus & iſtibus curatio adhiberi ſolet, ea & hic locum habet in ſpecie. Rondeletius, Lib.6. Cap.19. De Piſcibus, refert ſe puerum ab hoc piſce miſerè iſtum, dum eum in ſinu recondere vellet, curafſe Nullo diſſecto et impoſito, cum ejusdem Scorpionis Hepate, adhibito ad vulneris Ambitum leniſſimo contuſo.

† Nullum enim venenatum ſerè eſt animal, quod veneni ſui Antipharma-

cum in ſe non contineat : duplex autem Antipharma-
ci genus eſt, Antipathia & ſimilitudo ſubſtantia, ut Hepar venenatorum Animalium vulnèri impoſitum ſimilitudine ſubſtantia venenum retrahit maximeq; conſert ea parte, qua ſel continetur : Carnes verò impoſita idem præſtant per Antipathiam, ut Viperarum caro morſui Viperarum medetur. Terrenus Scorpius totis iſtibus ſuis remedium eſt. Sic Mullus, Marini Draconis, Aranei ac Scorpionis morſibus medetur, ſi crudus diſſectus admoveatur, Autore D I-
OSCORIDE, Lib.2.Cap.25.

Galenus Lib.9. De ſimpl. medic. facult. Piſcatores docuit, ut ſulphure ad venenatorum Piſcium morſus uterentur; ſeu ſicco vulnèri inſperſo, ſeu cum ſalvia miſto, ſeu cum urina Macerato, ſeu cum Oleo veteri et Melle et reſina, Terebinthina ſubaſcto. Dioſcorides Percuſſis à Marino-Scorpione, Abſynthij, Salvie, aut ſulphuris ex Aceto triti potionem ſubvenire ſcribit.

SECTION

SECTION VII.

Of the Lampron and its Antidotes.

M*Urena* the *Lampron*, a sea fish much like the *Lamprey*, but thicker, bigger, and larger every way; Had in great esteem in former times, and now yet to this day fancied, by some, as a choice food, yet their teeth are poysonous, long, sharp, and bending inwards, causing the wound to be very dangerous, making not only an effusion of blood, but greivous & intollerable paines to follow; The member to swell and exulcerate; whence ariseth most symptomes before recited of the *Viper*; And Death it self. But, that you may know this Creature perfectly, the better to avoid it, Authours describe it to be about two Cubits long, of a duskish colour and whitish spots, &c. *Nicander* reports of this Creature, that it will leave the Sea often, and at the times of Procreation seek out the Den of the *Viper*, and ingender therewith. *The Cure* is the same with that of the *Viper*.

DIVISION

DIVISION V.

Of Poysons BELONGING TO
CREEPING THINGS.

SECTION I.

Of Scolopendra and its Antidotes.

Fifthly and Lastly, there are severall Poysons among Creeping Things; As, 1. *Scolopendra*, a kind of worm, which creepes both backward and forward, offending with its bite no less then any of the former Creatures, causing grievous paines over all the Body; The flesh about the part affected becomes black and blew, and putrefies. Some times, likewise, it is red and fiery; Hard to be Cured, and unless timely prevented brings Death it self, and many other effects which you have before heard in other venomous beasts.

*In Curatione omnia quæ Viperarum mor-
sibus medentur, etiam Scolopendra vulneri-
bus exhiberi possunt. In specie tamen Antido-
ta quod attinet, Dioscorides Lib. 6. Cap. 43. à
Scolopendra demorsis cum vino exhibet Ari-
stolochiam, aut Serpillum, aut Calamintham,
aut Rutam sylvestram; quibus Ætium, Te-
trabil. 4. Serm. 1. Cap. 15. Absynthium &
Mentham adjungit. Vinum quoq; in quo
Asphodeli*

Asphodeli flores, & semen, aut Mentastri folia Cocta sunt, utile est.

SECTION II.

Of Horse-Leeches, and their Antidotes.

H*Irudo*, an *Horse-Leech*, a Creature although oftentimes used by *Physicians*, kept in fair water and cleansed from their impurity and malignant quality; yet, being taken from muddy, filthy waters, they are oftentimes poysonous; proving very dangerous to Phlebotomize by them: Likewise if they fasten their teeth in the flesh, or leave their heads in the wounds by plucking them off too violently, or other wayes, they exulcerate the part or member unto which they were fastened: And oftentimes causeth Death it self, as *Pliny* instanteth in *Messalinus*, that so perished, by laying the to his Knee, *Schenkius Lib. 7. De Venenis, Fol. 962 Sennertus, Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 20.* And others, from him, records the same. Likewise most Authours, especially our *Norstericks*, acknowledge as much. And moreover, that many times by drinking of impure muddy water where they are found, have become grievously affected, by their fastning on either Throats, or Mouthes of their Ventricles or *Oesophagus*. But *Sennertus* and

and some others (from the aforelaid Schen-
kins, who, from Volphius, taking it from
Gesner, and Scholdanus, &c.) have affirmed
(adding to the rest) that *Leeches* being veme-
mous, or else if not rightly applyed, do not
only cause Ulcers, but also Gangreens; Two
examples of the like accidents, the afore-
quoted Authours give us, who, by being
bitten by *Leeches* whilst they were swim-
ing, had their flesh gangrened; whereby
their Bodyes became repleat of gross and
praved humours, their flesh corrupted; and
by peice-meale fell off, &c.

In Curatione; Si vulnus ab *Hiradine* in-
flictum non bene cadat, Imponantur *folia*
lauri, vel *centaurii* coctus cum vino mix-
tum; Vel ex *Allio*, *Rum*, *Galbano*, *Majra*
rana, *Castoreo* & *Oleo* veteri, Fiat Cataplas-
ma; quod plaga imponatur. Imprimis u-
tilis est *Agrimonia contrita* & Cataplasma-
tis modo imposita, vel illinatur plaga *Tes-
tudinis marinae* sanguine, *Oleo Cestri*, de *Pyre-
thro*. Si *Fanciis* adhæreat *Hirudo*, saepe
gargarismatibus à *Sinapi*, *Allio*, *Aceto*, ali-
que acris & Acidis, adjecto *Sale* paratis,
utendum. *Ventriculo* si infixa sit, rger *Mu-
rium* tepidum vel *Acetum* bibat; quibus a-
liquid *Aloes* admiscendum, ut eo citius re-
frigatur, vomitusq; qui cum *Oxymelle* sim-

Q

plici,

plici, vel scilicetico; Decocto Anethi provocari potest, excludatur. Si Sanguis rejciatur, Astringentibus, sanguinemq; sistentibus utendum; qualia sunt *Conserve Rosarum Rubrarum Antiqua, Radic. Tormentiilla, Belus Armenus, Terra Sigillata, Trochisci de Berberis, De Spodio, Syrupi Cydoniorum, De Rosis siccis, De Agresta, Myrtillorum, Granatorum, Aqua Plantaginis, Portulaca, Bursa Pastoris, & alia.* Rejecta per vomitum *Hirudine*, ejus malignitati resistencia exhibenda; ubi Commendatur *Ab sinthium Nasturtium, Salvia, Gentiana, Pimpinella, Bacca Lauri, Scilla, Radic. Cappar. Myrrhe Galbanum*, è quibus tale potest fieri Electuarium, ut docet *Sennerius*. R. *Aristolochia Longa, Gentiana, Baccar. Lauri, Cortic. Radic. Capparum, Myrrhe, Ana ʒij. Sem. Ruta, Piperis nigri, Castorei, Ana ʒj. Cum Melle dispensato.* Fiat Electuariū, Cujus Dosis à ʒj. ad ʒij. Cum vini generosi ʒiiij.

SECTION III.

Of the Toad and its Antidotes, with Frogs, &c.

Rubeta, a Toad, a Creature extreamly poysonous, and no less pernicious then any of the former Creeping Creatures; offending by the emission of their venom by

by urine, spittle, and breath, as also by the bite, although they have not teeth, yet such is the hardness of their gumms, & roughness, and so violently do they pinch, that thereby they make such an impression that the venomous quality of their poyson is conveyed not only into the part affected, but likewise through all & every part of the Body, by the pores; causing most horrid symptoms. As, the Vertigo, loss of sight, Synchope, and mist by fits with Convulsions, for the most part they stammer, their Lipps and Tongue become black, their Countenance furious, horrid and gashly, subject to vomitings, universall swelling, & invironed with a cold sweat, and at length Death it self possessees them. As appears by those recorded by *Ambrosius Paracelsus*, *Lib. 21. De Venenis*, *Cap. 24.* who drank Wine in which they had infused a little sage, that they gathered in the Garden from a stock, under which at the root lay severall Toads; by the urine, and spittle of which it was infected. *Mizaldus* likewise, *Memcrabil. Centur. 1. Apb. 1.* *Et in Horr. Med. Camp. 3.* *Arca è Joanne Bocatio* records, that one walking in a Garden, plucking a little Sage, therewith rub'd his Gumms and Teeth, and so fell down suddainly dead: which proves that these

kind of Creatures do and can infect Hearbs and Fruits by their breath, spittle and urine, as was shewed before. But over and above the former symptoms many of the Learned, write, such as are affected, or poysoned any manner of way by this Creature, are molested with a Feaverish distemper, the externall parts become inflamed, the sperm to shed of its own accord, the Hair, and sometimes the Teeth fall out; the Mouth and breath stinks, the breath is short, and drawn with great difficulty.

In Curatione nota quod Rubeta venenum si ore sumptum sit, ut vomitu quamprimum reiiciatur, Curandum. Hinc, ut alias etiam, quocumq; modo in Corpus admissum sit, Theriaca vel Mithridatum Tribus Diebus Continuis, Cum decocto ruta vel vino exhibendum: vinum meracum Copiose propinandum; motus vehemens agro imperandus, sudor Copiosus aliquoties in Balneo provocandus, agerq; Aqua Calida ablundus. Qui cum e balneo egreditur, de speciebus diacurtuma, Dialacca, Diarhod. Abbat. Trochisc. De Erupator. De Rhabarbar. aliquid sumat, vel ex his cum Conseru. Capil. Veneris, Diacoro, et syrup. Byzantino. Fiat Electuarium, de quo quotidie bis, hora una ante Cibum ℥ij. vel iij. exhibeantur; vel testudinis marinae sanguis

guis, Cum Leporis Coagulo cum Cumino ex vino præbeatur. Cutis sputo vel urina Rubetæ inquinata mox Lavetur urina humana, vel aqua et sale; Posteaq; Ol. Vinct. Ovor. Vel Rosaceo illinatur.

Frogs likewise are often times pernicious, by their quality and cold juyce which they yeild to such as eat them, dilating it self into all the Body, putrefying
Of Frogs and their Antidotes. and corrupting the good humours, perverting and destroying the healthiest constitution, and intoxicating such as eat them, if we may believe *Andreas Baccius, in Prolegomenis venenorum et Antidotorum pag. 38. & 39.* It likewise hath been known to extinguish, and suffocate natural heat; Nay *Paracelsus, Lib. 21 De Venenis, Cap. 24.* Affirmes that Frogs in the month of May are ranke poyson; Wherefore not fit to be eaten at that time of the year above all others, And his reason is, because they then ingender with *Toads.*

The Cure is the same as you have heard but now of them.

SECTION IV.

Of the *Araneus* and other sort of Spiders,
and their *Antidotes*, *Tarantula*, &c.

A *Raneus*, a Spider so called; whether all Spiders are poysonous, I shall not here dispute; that some are, all *Physicians* and the Learned affirm. Especially, 1. That sort of Spider which is called *Rhagium* being in shape round, in colour black, whose bite is as painfull as the sting of a *Scorpion*; Its Mouth is under the midlt of its belly. 2. That which is called *Mymecion*, in colour likewise black, but in form somewhat resembling an *Ewnet*, especially about the head, but somewhat a larger Creature, and having whitish streakes, or spots towards the back. 3. That which is termed *Lupus* or the *Woolf Spider*. 4. That sort which is denominated *Vesparium*, because setting aside the wings, it much resembles a *Waspe*, but is of a reddish colour. 5. That which is known by the appellation of *Tarantula*, so called as *Mathi-olus* notes *Comment ad Lib. 2. Cap. 57. Dioscorid.* from the City *Tarantus* in *Apulia*, about which, in Summer time, there used to be multitudes; Others think it hath its name from its effects, because such are stung or bitten thereby, do perpetually sing
or

or delight in Musick, or rather, are cured by Musick, or yet rather, by dancing and leaping about, occasioned by the Musick, So evaporating the virulency of the venome by sweat. These five sorts of *Spiders*, among others, are by all, Authours accounted poysonous, more especially. To insit upon every one distinctly, and apart, would be too tedious, at this time, or to particularise all that Authours have recorded of them; Wherefore, in brief, know, that such as are either bitten by any of the four former, or have accidentally swallowed any of them, are usually molested with these following symptoms. The part affected will be seised on with a stupor, with horroure and cold, the belly is filled with wind and swells, the face growes pale, the eyes drop tears involuntarily, the extreame and remote parts of the Body tremble, and are, in a manner, convulst, a continuall inclination and desire to evacuate by urine followes them, the privy part is extended and pained, if the party be young; relaxed, if old; a cold sweat universally possesseth them, and, sometimes, they void by urine some what like unto a Spider.

In Curatione, nota, Si morfu Araneus nocuerit; saepius spongia Calido Aceto, aut

Q 4

Aqua

Aqua Salsa ablundus. vel *Decoctio Malua*,
Origani, *Serpilli*, aliorum supra commemo-
 ratorum madida fovendus. Inprimis lau-
 dat *Monardus*, lib. simpl. novi orbis, cap. 62.
Lac è foliis *ficus* manans instillatum utile
 etiam ad ictum *Aranea* percanæ. Cataplasma-
 ta quoq; ictui imponenda patari possunt è
 foliis *Lauri*, *Ruta*, *Porro*, *Farina Hordeacea*,
 cum *Aceto Cistis*. Prodest etiam *Allium* et
Capas *Contusus*. *Stercus* item *Caprinum*
 cum vino, ut & *ficus* pingues imponere. Si-
 mulq; insurpentur *Tberisca* et *Mechridarium*,
 item *Alexipharmaca* supra proposita, ægerq;
 in *Balneo* sapius ludet. *Allium* etiam fre-
 quentius comedat; vinumq; liberalius bibat.
 Si vero *Araneæ* intra *Corpus* sumptus fuerit,
 Cura à vomitorio Auspicanda. Ut *R. Radic.*
Esule, *Afari*, *Ana* ʒij. *Elux. Anethi*, *Gambæ*,
An. Pug. j. Coq. in *Aqua pura*, Col. *R. ʒv.*
Aglic. Mellis ʒj. Fiat vomitorium. Post vo-
 mitum offerenda *Alexipharmica*, quibus
 temptis æger vel in lecto sese ad ludorem
 componat, vel, quod melius, balneo ingredi-
 atur & Copiose ludet. Utilis est hic *Tber-*
isca ʒij. pondere, Cum *Aqua Cardini bene-*
dicti, *Scordii*, aut vino albo sumpta. Contra
Araneæ venenum laudatur medicamentum
 sequens. *R. Fol. Scordii*, *Mentha*, *Ruta*,
Cupressi, *An. M. j.* Sem. *Erise*, *Anisi* 4. *Car-*
 lidor

lidor. minor. An. 3j. Coq. in l. q. vini. Colatura
 quotidie bis, mane & vespere, ʒiij. propinquatur,
 donec corporis tumor evanescat. *Vel*
R. Asa fetida. ʒiij. *Myrrha.* Altiij. *Piperis.*
Castorei. An. ʒss. *F. Pulvis* pro 4. Dosisibus,
 qui exhibeatur cum vino. Antequam ager
 balneum, quod quotidie fere cum
 magna in hoc Casu ejus vis sit, repetendum
 ingrediatur.

Touching the *Tarantula* and the symptoms following upon its bite, should I enumerate what is recorded by the Learned, it would seem incredulous, and altogether fabulous. Wherefore, in short, not to insist on every Circumstance, such as are bitten by of the *Tarantula* this kind of vermin, are and its Antidotes: affected with intollerable pain in the part offended, causing it to swell and putrefie, the Body is universally seised with cold, and wind, especially the belly: *Virga in quibusdam erectio et priapismus*, an universall numbness over all the parts, trembling, and a Convulsion and resolution of the members, so that even the youngest and strongest Bodies, are, thereby, soon dejected; a generall pain possesse the Arteries, Depravation of the voice, over-watchings, Vertigo, Dilirium, rednesse of the eyes, and an universall cold sweate captivaceth

captivateth the, &c. which are more, or less, according to the nature and temper of the party; For, as Wine maketh some laugh, some cry, some melancholly, some madd, &c. that are thereby intoxicated; so doth the bite and venome of this Creature cause some to sing, others to laugh, a third sort to weep, a fourth to rejoyce, a fifth to sleepe, a 6: to awake, a seventh to vomit all they take in, an eighth to dance, an ninth to sweate, a tenth to tremble, an eleventh to be passionate; Others, other wayes; as, to be phrantick, swoound, to rave and the like: and which is more, if they hear any Musick they immediately fall a dancing, although, before, they lay as if they were dead, and if the Musick chance to cease, they immediately fall down in the like stupidity they were before; as the aforementioned *Mathiolus* in *Loco Citato* Contends. For further information in this matter, Consult *Nicander*, *Paulus Eginetius*, *Ælius*, *Cornelius Celsus*, *Avicennas*, *Rhases*, *Epiphanius Ferdinandus*, and others. *Præterea, a Tarantula morsu quidam circa sepulchra versantur, et in feretris mortuorum cubant, virgines obscenas partes offendunt, evellunt sibi crines: Alij pensiles in cunis moveri, Alij terra obrui cupiunt; Nonnulli etiam alios morsu impetunt: magna*

quæq;

quoq; appetentia laborant, præcipue dum sal-
ant, variis coloribus delectantur, & si quem
colorem averfantur, eum, qui veste eo colore
infecta indutus est, insectantur; Aquam ab-
horrent, Vinum bibunt, & merum etiam potum
eos non inebriat, & alia admiranda patiuntur.
All which is to be referred to occult qualities
& causes both in relation to the place, viz.
Apulcia (although some to shew their wit,
will affirm it to be chiefly more incident to
that place then any other, because of the
heat, when other places that are hotter are
free) as also to the nature of the poyson to
work so many strange, and various effects in
people, when other poysons work the like
effects in all parties; and to conclude; that
Musick should be the instrument of so re-
markable a Cure, &c.

In Curatione danda opera, ne venenum
in Corpus penetret, sed statim a Corpore
extrahatur; deinde ut per interna medica-
menta a Corpore expellatur. Ad præser-
vandum (ut & ad curandum) commendatur
Anchusa comesta, & decoctum ejus potum,
Artemisia, *Allium*, *Bolus Armenus*, *Theri-*
aca, & *Antiphalangium*, quod postea pro-
ponetur in Curatione. Deinde si quis a
Phalangis morsus sit, curandum, ne venenum
ad interiora penetret, sed statim ad exteriora
revocetur,

revoceatur, & à Corpore extrahatur, eo modo
 ut antea sæpius dictum. Deinde ut venenum
 à partibus interioribus repellatur; Ut R.
Flor. Ruta sicca. Costi. Mentastri. Pyrethri,
Ana Parc. æquales, Aſa fatida. Partem quar-
 tam ad pondus omnium, *Mollis*, q. sufficient.
Fiat Electuarium. Dosis ʒi. *Epiphanius*
Ferdinandus, qui dilligēs fuit in observandis
 ijs, quæ circa demorſos à *Tarantulis* even-
 runt, quinq; remedia experientiâ comprobata
 commendat. *Primum est Aqua Vita, seu*
ſpir. vini. Cum enim omnes Auctores ad
 Curandos *Tarantatos* vinum commendent;
 multo magis *ſpiri. vini* utilis erit, qui ſeli-
 ciſſimus ad ʒj. ad ʒiij. pro ratione ætatis ex-
 hibetur. *Secundum est, Quinta eſſentia*
Roriſmarini, quæ ipſa etiam contra iſtus
Tarantule prodeſt. *Tertius, Aqua vitalis*
ejuſdem, quæ ita paratur; R. *Flor. Citran-*
guli, bovi quantitas ſol. tenerorum *quercus*,
Cardui benedicti. Scabioſa, Acetoſell. Souchi,
Salvia, Majorana, Flor. Lavendule. Ab-
ſinthij, Roriſmarini, Tuſſilaginis, Ruſar.
Rubor. Scorzoneræ, Meliſſe, Pimpinellæ,
Boraginis, Fol. Arhæi, Lenticulariæ. Ruta,
Ana M. iij. Cyperi noſtrat. Radic. Angelicæ,
Baccar. Lauri, Juniperi, Cortic. Cigni, Tor-
mentillæ, Zedoaria, An. ʒj. Cinnam. Cary-
oph. Ana ʒiſs. Diſtillentur in Balneo. Quæ-

num est. *Electuarium Antiphalangium*, quod omnia ferè simplicia contra *Tarantula*, morlū Cōmendata cōplectitur: ut R. *Fruct. Myrti. Tamarisci, Ana ʒj. Sem. Pastinacæ, Nigell. Agni Casti, Danci, Anisi. Cymini, Origani, Ana ʒj. Terra Sigillata, Boli Armeni orient. preparat. Ana ʒij. Centaur. minor. Aristoloch. rotund. Ana ʒss. Fol. Meliss. Trifolij, Bitaninosi, Chamipisyon abrot. Ana P. ss. Theriac. opt. Mithridat. Ana ʒj. ss. succ. Capar. Allii, Plantaginis, Atriplicis, Hadera depurator. Ana q. s. Cum Melle fiat ē succis syrupus, in quo fiat *Electuarium*, Addendo spir. vini, q. s. Dosis ʒj. ss. ad ʒiij. Cum vino. In præsertione ʒj. Verum nullum certius remedii genus est, quam *Musca*; ut enim fide digni Autores. Sed *Pena & Lobelius* in *Adversariis stirpium*, Pag. 320. Valde Laudant medicamentum sequens. R. muscarū qua pastum ceperint de Napello xx. *Aristolochia, Boli Armeni, Ana ʒj.* Item præstat contra omnes Epidemicos morbos. Dosis ʒi.*

SECTION

SECTION V.

Of Pini Erucæ and its Antidotes.

AND Lastly, *Pini Erucæ*, a kind of worm so called which the Learned have esteemed as very noxious and venomous, offending three manner of wayes. 1. By its bite. 2. By its touch upon any naked part, causing the part bitten or roughly touched, to swell, ach, grow red and fiery, as also to putrefie. 3. By being accidentally swallowed or taken into the Body, and then the palate of the Mouth, Tongue, and all other parts of the Mouth, Likewise the Stomach, Intestines, &c. Are affected with intollerable paines, inflammation, and extraordinary heat over all the Body, &c.

Parti Erucæ morfu aut attritu læsa remedio sunt Capæ, Aceto trita, Ruta item cum Melle et Sale trita, vel cum Aceto et Pice Cocta et Imposita. Intra Corpus assumptæ Erucæ, quamprimum vomitu reiicienda sunt, & si jam ad intestina descenderint, Clysteribus eluenda. Et ut veneni hujus acrimonia retundatur, Propinandum Lac Caprinum,

num, vel emulsio è sem. 4. frigid. major.
Amygdall. Dulc. Sem. Papav. Albi, cum
Aqua Hordei parata. Ager comedat Ory-
zam cum Lacte Caprino Cestam; Cremorem
Prisane, Amygdal. dulces, Inscula pinguis.
Antidotus Erucarum Pini, est Terra Lem-
nia, et Corallia rubra preparata, Cum
Mucilag. Sem. Cydoniorum, exhibita, &c.

And thus have I, as brief as may be, gi-
 ven you the Names, Natures, Symptoms,
 Prognosticks, and Antidotes, of all poysons
 belonging to *Mineralls, Vegetables, and*
Animalls. Qui Monet, Amat, Ave, &
Cave.

FINIS.

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An Alphabetical *Index* of the most Materiall matters contained in this small Treatise.

Wherein you are to take notice, that * Refers to
the Epistle Dedicatory; † To that directed to
the Judicious Readers. || To the Imprudent
and Rurall Readers. And what is without
these signatures, to the Book it self.

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